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HOUSE OF LORDS' DEBATE ON BRITISH POLICY IN EGYPT

Viscount Milner Defends the Preliminary Agreement Giving Egypt Independence, Which Is Criticized During Discussion

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, WESTMINSTER, England (Friday).—Affairs in Egypt were taken up in the House of Lords on Thursday, when the Marquess of Salisbury, in moving for papers, charged the government with pursuing a policy of concealment. The idea that the British were to abandon the Egyptian peasantry, or the people of the Sudan, or their responsibility to the British Empire because an American statesman, who had lost the confidence of his own country, invented the phrase "self-determination," was a conclusion, he said, against which almost every statesman would rebel.

Until the time of the war, the policy of the British Government in Egypt, he said, had been one of sympathetic and progressive development and good government. Since then there was no policy other than one of delay, drift, and uncertainty. Earl Curzon, in replying to the charge that the country was kept in the dark, stated that he doubted if, in the case of any other foreign office in Europe, there had been anything like so copious a flow of official publications as had been issued in this country.

Work of Milner Mission
As regarded Egypt, he outlined the work of the Milner mission in Egypt and referred to the visit of Zaghul Pasha, the Egyptian Nationalist, to England, and his unofficial conversations with Viscount Milner and his colleagues.

Earl Curzon said that he is now carefully considering the Zaghul proposals. These had never been officially submitted to the Egyptian Government. When the discussions have reached a more advanced stage, it was contemplated that the Sultan in Egypt would deputize properly accredited representatives to meet the British Government and proceed with a further solution of these matters.

The Earl of Cromer expressed the hope that Viscount Milner would be able to give assurance that the welfare of the fellahs would not be impaired and that effective safeguards would be taken.

Viscount Milner, referring to the charge of concealment, stated that the mission had not even yet reported. When the report was delivered to the government, he would then occupy the public capacity as head of the mission and member of the government. It would be for the government to consider very carefully the recommendations contained in the report.

Attitude of Nationalists
In the cabinet, he would naturally put up the best fight he could for the recommendations. The mission had found that there was no reason to suppose that the Egyptian Nationalists as a whole were either hostile to Great Britain, or that the attainment of their aspirations was necessarily inconsistent with the safeguarding of British interests in Egypt, or of the reforms which Great Britain had been instrumental in introducing into Egypt.

His belief was that a course of action was possible which would insure all that the British needed in Egypt, including the maintenance of order and progress, of which the British were the authors, without involving themselves in permanent hostility with the Egyptian nation.

The whole of the details of the recommendations, and the reasons for them, would shortly be in the hands of the government. He did not know what would happen to them. His piece might be hissed off the stage, but he was quite sure that their lordships would not hiss it until they had heard it.

FRENCH CONCERN AT WRANGLER DEFEAT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, PARIS, France (Friday).—Confirmation of the serious position of General Wrangel's army reaches Paris. He has retreated for more than 100 miles. It is expected that he can entrench himself in the Crimea, but this is by no means sure inasmuch as the Soviet forces are said to have advanced to Berdiansk.

Percep commands the way of retreat to the Crimea. If the Paris reports are true, General Wrangel is in an impossible situation. Some experts believe that even assuming that he reaches the Crimea safely, he will and insufficient nourishment for his army and followers. These followers are very numerous, estimated at 250,000.

The problem of rationing the refugees is obviously difficult and aid from the surrounding countries may not be able to reach the General. Of his defeat there is no doubt. The only question that remains is whether he will be compelled to capitulate. The Soviet armies number 150,000 men, many of them brought from the Polish front. France is particularly concerned at this since France has recognized General Wrangel and lately sent a high commissioner.

GERMAN ECONOMIC TREATY WITH TZECHS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, BERLIN, Germany (Thursday).—Details of a highly important economic treaty, recently signed between Germany and Tzecho-Slovakia, were unofficially published here tonight. As in the case of Great Britain, so Tzecho-Slovakia agrees not to confiscate German property in case of Germany's non-fulfillment of the Peace Treaty, while all property belonging to Germans which had been confiscated by the Tzech Government will be restored to the rightful owners at once.

Both contracting countries agree to grant each other a "favored nation" clause in all questions of customs, export, import, and through transit, the latter point thereby enabling Germany to send her goods destined for Russian markets through Tzech territory. The economic treaty in question will be submitted to the Reichstag in a few days' time.

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NORWAY'S DESIRE FOR SPITZBERGEN

Paramount Interests in Development of the Arctic Islands Held to Justify Hope of Incorporating Them in State

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, England (Thursday).—In view of the vital importance surrounding the coal question, increasing interest is being directed toward the group of Arctic islands lying north of Norway, and known as Spitzbergen.

The representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed in authoritative Norwegian quarters that Norway is obtaining over 100,000 tons of coal annually from this group. This coal is mined at a minimum cost by driving shafts into the face of the

hillside. The quality of the coal, it was stated, equals that of the best East English. The largest workable deposits are in Norwegian hands and situated in areas of favorable location as regards ice and harbor conditions.

It was further stated that England, Sweden and Russia also have considerable coal mining undertakings in Spitzbergen, but, in view of Norway's paramount interests in the situation and the development of these islands, official Norwegian opinion maintains the hope that before long these islands will be incorporated as an integral part of Norway.

On the initiative of the Norwegian Government, the informant declared, conferences were held at Christiania in 1910, 1912 and 1914 to discuss the future of Spitzbergen.

Norway, Sweden, Russia, Denmark, Germany, Holland, France, Great Britain, and America were represented. The 1914 conference was preceded by a meeting of a preparatory committee of representatives of Norway, Sweden and Russia, who were delegated to draft proposals for a convention between the interested powers. Their proposal was that Spitzbergen should remain "no man's land."

Owing to the number of signatory powers, it was found advisable that the three northern powers nearest Spitzbergen should administer justice in the territory through a joint commission. In concluding, the informant said that the 1914 deliberations were broken off on account of war, but it is hoped that their renewal will take place in the near future, when the final destiny of the islands may be decided in all probability in favor of Norway.

AGREEMENT REACHED
ON CONSTANTINOPLE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, PARIS, France (Friday).—The representative of The Christian Science Monitor understands that a convention has been signed between France and England regulating the relations of the two countries in Constantinople. The administration of Constantinople has been largely responsible for the misunderstanding that divides the Channel peoples. General Milne was accused of usurping all the powers. General Franchet d'Espèrey complained that the French played no rôle in the Ottoman capital.

Now that General Milne is being replaced by Sir Thomas Harrington, it is resolved that Sir Thomas shall command all the Allied troops for 20 months and shall then be succeeded by a French general. At present the French direct the finances. Closer cooperation is promised between the military authorities of the two countries. There is much satisfaction in France at this arrangement.

NEW ANGLO-DUTCH CENTER ORGANIZED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday).—A branch of the Anglo-Dutch Society was formed here on Wednesday night, which will cooperate with the parent society for the strengthening of the good relations existing between Holland and Great Britain. A general council has been formed, consisting of Mr. Tellegen, Lord Mayor of Amsterdam, Mr. Vannaalst, director of the Dutch Trading Company, Mr. Nastou, Editor of the "Nieuws Van Den Dag," Mr. van Eeghen, president of the Amsterdam Chamber of Commerce, and other prominent residents. The executive council consists of Mr. van Embden, chairman, Mr. Gerzon, Mr. Kraenburg, the Rev. W. Thomson and Mr. Jansma, secretary. The first speaker at the meeting on November 12 will be Dr. Yusuf Ali, the British Indian member of the Court of Justice.

EXTENSION OF OPEN SHOP ANTICIPATED

Labor Officials See Increased Opposition to Union Control in Industry, Because of Their General Support of Democrats

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office, WASHINGTON, District of Columbia. Labor officials are making plans for meeting a large extension of the open shop movement in the next few months. They expect much activity off the part of the open shop promoters to follow the election, for the reason that the manufacturing and commercial interests most active in the movement are generally credited with having supported Warren G. Harding for the presidency, whereas organized Labor, officially, favored James M. Cox.

The success of the candidate favored by the manufacturers, by so large a majority over the candidate of the official Labor movement, is looked upon as almost certain to give encouragement to the open shop campaign.

The increasing curtailment of production, resulting in some unemployment, also is looked upon as favoring the open shop movement, for with a large number of workmen competing for jobs, the strength of organized Labor would be reduced, and the employers would be better able to make terms.

Labor officials look for considerable reductions in the number of organized workers as a result. The open shop promoters have made no secret of their opposition to effectively organized Labor, and will, it is expected, take full advantage of their present opportunity to curb its powers.

The Republican Administration is not thought likely to extend much help to Labor in such a case, for it is recalled that the Republican Congress, as almost its first action in doing away with war-time administrative machinery, destroyed the United States Employment Service and other new branches of the Department of Labor, notably the working conditions service, the housing corporation, and the investigation and inspection service.

It is also clear that Labor is not so thoroughly united as its opponents. The open shop forces have agreed upon a nation-wide program, which has made rapid headway in many parts of the country, and which has sustained its only serious defeat in Seattle, Washington, where the Labor movement is practically militant. In the ranks of Labor, however, there are disagreements. A number of leaders, among them James Duncan of Seattle, and James Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, favor rather more energetic measures than those which are included in the policy of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor. The Labor Party idea, so far as it has progressed, is a movement in opposition to Mr. Gompers' plans, and the action of the International Association of Machinists in voting to retain affiliation with Labor abroad, against the advice of Mr. Gompers, is another indication of dissension.

A strong open shop campaign would perhaps have the effect of cutting heavily into the numerical strength of organized Labor, but the result otherwise would probably be to make such Labor units as remained in the field more militant. There is an impression in Washington that the American Federation of Labor will probably join with the employers in a campaign against the Amalgamated Garment Workers, the most radical and militant of Labor organizations outside the Industrial Workers of the World; but Labor men whose views do not coincide with those of Mr. Gompers feel that such a course is inadvisable, and that Labor should not waste its energies in internecine conflict.

ROYALISTS IN GREECE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, ATHENS, Greece (Friday).—Opposition newspapers which published or displayed the portrait of former King Constantine have aroused a certain amount of enthusiasm. There were a few spontaneous demonstrations which were rather noisy and the police came in conflict with the demonstrators. A police officer fired three shots fatally wounding a former army officer. The police officer has been arrested.

MEASURES TAKEN TO STOP REPRISALS

Sir Hamar Greenwood Announces Action by Government Against Misconduct of Police and Military—Crimes Are Decreasing

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, WESTMINSTER, England (Friday).—The first visible evidence of the carrying out of the Irish executive's declared intention of suppressing reprisals against Sinn Fein was provided by Sir Hamar Greenwood, the Irish Chief Secretary, at the end of the debate in the House of Commons last night, when T. P. O'Connor moved adjournment to call attention to the alleged continuance of the policy of frightfulness by forces of the Crown.

The Chief Secretary announced that nine constables are under arrest, two of them being charged with murder, while disciplinary action had been taken in 10 cases where the military are concerned. The Commander-in-chief is having an enquiry made into every case where allegations are made against the troops, and trials before British officers are taking place.

Discussing the reprisals question with the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, after this statement was made, a prominent authority concerned with the Irish administration still maintained that the number of crimes to which the reprisals are an answer is on the decrease; although the nature of them has become more serious in the last few days.

In his opinion, the successful raid on Sinn Fein funds in the Dublin bank, by which they were reduced to the extent of £20,000, has done even more to provoke Sinn Fein attacks than the execution of Barry or the sacrifice of the Lord Mayor of Cork. The outburst of spontaneous counterattacks by the forces at which the attacks are directed are regarded in official circles as a natural, though deplorable, result.

FURTHER DISORDERS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, DUBLIN, Ireland (Friday).—Captain Hamilton, an officer stationed at Nenagh barracks, was fatally shot on Thursday night, about a mile and a half from town, while proceeding on a motor cycle to Templemore. There were reprisals soon afterward, when a local creamery was blown up by bombs, and a printing establishment and grocery shops were burned down. Much damage in addition was done, the streets being littered with broken window glass.

A collision between forces of the Crown and the Irish volunteers occurred near Edgeworthstown, County Longford, on Thursday night, and in the course of the fight two of the forces of the Crown were killed and a number wounded. Some houses in Longford were burned down the same night.

BELGIAN COAL STRIKE SPREADS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, BRUSSELS, Belgium (Friday).—The miners' strike in Charleroi is extending to Falisolle, Tarnines, Avels and Anderbuesse. The miners expressed their firm decision to oppose any increase of coal prices and declare that the strike is directed against exaggerated profits. Work is at a complete standstill.

KING ALFONSO TO VISIT LONDON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, MADRID, Spain (Friday).—King Alfonso left on Thursday for London, where he will open the Spanish exhibition, and will remain in England for one week. He will stay at Paris until Monday, arriving there on Saturday, when he will visit President Millerand at the Elysée and subsequently proceed to London.

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FRENCH PROPOSALS IN SYRIA OPPOSED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, PARIS, France (Friday).—Serious opposition to the Syrian proposals is developing, and the demand for more than 1,000,000 francs of credits before the Commission of Finance will probably cause a great debate. Two motions are deposited. The first would detach these credits from the budget. The other would forward the demand to a full parliamentary commission, before which General Gouraud would be asked to appear. General Gouraud is expected from the Levant in a few days, and his presence at Paris will animate the discussion. The Socialists manifest implacable opposition to the Syrian expedition, and they are joined by many others who are alarmed in the present state of finance, at the prospect of huge expenditure.

COLOMBIAN TREATY TO COME UP EARLY

Prompt Action by Senate Is Expected, as Objections to Adoption Have Been Removed—It Calls for \$25,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office, WASHINGTON, District of Columbia. One of the pending foreign questions which it is expected the Senate will take up promptly after meeting, next month, is the treaty between the United States and Colombia, settling the differences between the two countries growing out of the Panama controversy.

This treaty is now before the Senate, having been reported back favorably by the Foreign Relations Committee only a few days before Congress adjourned last June, but not in time for adoption at the last session, because of the crush of other business during the closing days. The treaty had been before the Senate previously, but had been withdrawn because of objections which were raised against it: an oil decree issued by President Suarez of Colombia, which it was claimed practically nationalized oil properties in that country.

All objections to the adoption of the treaty have now been removed, as far as known, and the Foreign Relations Committee, through its subcommittee, of which A. B. Fall (R.), Senator from New Mexico, was chairman, reported on which the treaty was returned for the final approval of the Senate on June 20 last. It had been withdrawn because of the Colombian President's oil decree almost a year previously.

Following a decision by the Supreme Court of Colombia, which declared that the oil decree issued by President Suarez was unconstitutional, and the passage of mining legislation by the Colombian Congress, "amply safeguarding," in the opinion of the Fall committee, "the interests of owners of private property and yet liberal in its terms, as inviting American and other capital to develop the petroleum industry upon the national lands of Colombia," the Senate Foreign Relations Committee reported out again the treaty.

The Fall committee report expressed its confidence in Colombia and "in the desire and determination of that people and government always to guard the rights of others within its territory and to discharge to the fullest extent its treaty obligations with this country," and, further, the hope that a new treaty of amity and commerce "may be taken up, or at least initiated, immediately, to the end that all disputes in the future may be avoided," this treaty to replace the Treaty of Granada, negotiated in 1846. Under the treaty the United States is to pay Colombia \$25,000,000.

Some discussion has arisen here as to the status of the Versailles Treaty, should it be left unacted upon after President Wilson relinquishes office. Pending legislation is wiped off the slate when an administration expires. The Treaty of Versailles, however, could only be killed by its rejection by a two-thirds vote of the United States Senate. It was negotiated with the United States Government, which never expires. Two-thirds of the Senate never rejected the Treaty. There can be no technical doubt, then, as to the right of Mr. Harding to submit to the Senate with his own recommendations the Treaty negotiated by Woodrow Wilson. What the procedure will be has not been decided, but it is almost certain that a declaration of peace will precede any attempt to establish the international cooperation to which Senator Harding is pledged.

Revision of Taxation

It is inevitable that the new Congress should take up the question of revising of the tariff and the overhauling of the war taxation system. The Republican Congress which came into power in 1918 pledged itself to a revision of taxes; leaders and financial experts, both Democratic and Republican, admitted the urgency of a revision. The excess profits tax did not work so much to the disadvantage of the profiteer as the framers of the measure expected. The excess profiteering continued and increased. The fact that they were dividing part of the excess with the government did not tend to discourage the gougers. It became apparent long ago that some other method than that invoked during the war must be found to protect the consumers against illegitimate demands.

The extent, however, to which the public can expect relief from the burden of taxation, to which much discontent is due, depends largely on another phase of Republican policy. The aftermath of the war demands large expenditures and revenues for many years to come. Obligations already contracted must be met as they mature. But there are several fields

VITAL PROBLEMS WHICH CONFRONT THE REPUBLICANS

President Harding and Party Will Have to Deal With the Treaty, Tariff, Taxation, Fiscal Reform and Farming Issues

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office, WASHINGTON, District of Columbia. With the gradual subsiding of the universal public interest in the tremendous political overturn of Tuesday's elections, thought is being directed to the gravity and dimensions of the task that confronts the President and the party that have been given such an impressive popular mandate.

The overturn that made Senator Warren G. Harding President and gave him such solid congressional support—a majority of 22 in the United States Senate and a plurality of 149 in the House of Representatives—is generally recognized as but the reaction to existing conditions and the measure of the popular demand, not only for a new deal, but for a new order of reconstruction that extends to almost every phase and field of the national life.

Now that the shouting and tumult are over, this is the aspect that is dominant in the thoughts of those on whom the responsibility of government will fall. President-elect Harding has indicated that he realizes the magnitude of the task. The short session of the present Congress that convenes in December is not expected to do anything beyond the passing of supply bills, so that the work of restoring the country to a pre-war basis and the "normalcy" to which Senator Harding so often referred, will begin after his inauguration. That he will call the new Congress into special session soon after March 4, 1921, is taken for granted.

Question of Restoring Peace

It is expected that the attention of the Sixty-Seventh Congress will be first devoted to the question of restoring peace. Those most closely in touch with the Republican leaders who will map out the course of procedure are inclined to believe that a special resolution declaring a state of peace will be immediately passed, in order that peace may be technically restored, and that the great number of war measures will be repealed. Many of these measures have continued far beyond their intended life, and there is little doubt that their harassing character contributed to the mass of discontent manifested at the polls on Tuesday.

In connection with the restoration of peace, every one is naturally speculating on the course that will be pursued toward the Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations Covenant in carrying out by President-elect Harding of his election pledges for the creation of an association of nations in some form. The expectation now is that a peace declaration will not wait the formulation of a definite program of the international cooperation for the United States. It is probable, however, that a conference of representative Republican leaders will be called by Senator Harding to discuss this question in the near future.

Status of Versailles Treaty

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In which huge economies can be produced. One such field is the army and the navy. Here a contest is inevitable. There will be in the next Congress a powerful body of Republican progressive opinion which will demand a curtailment of military expenditure. It is a fact that 93 cents of every dollar that comes into the United States Treasury is now expended as the result of war debts and military and naval preparations. This fact will be emphasized, especially by western and mid-western progressives who will have sufficient power, it is intimated, to curb the enthusiasms of the spread-eagle type of military. There is no likelihood of the expenditure of \$1,000,000,000 for universal military training. That dream has perished. The new army reorganization bill is expected to show material reductions from the contemplated establishment as framed by this Congress.

Tariff Readjustment

Echoes of a tariff readjustment were heard in the last Congress and reached in the Chicago convention. Powerful forces are at work in this direction and they are no longer confined to their native American habitat of the industrial east. Many southern interests are clamoring in the same directions—the sugar-growers, the cane-growers of the extreme south and the cotton manufacturers of the Carolinas. The farmers of the western plains are showing signs of solicitude and this is particularly intimated in the recent outcry against the importation of Canadian wheat into this country, though the amount that came in was too small to be responsible for the slump in farm products.

The tariff revision, if seriously undertaken, is regarded as one of the most difficult problems. Its international complications were well illustrated in the recent controversy between the President and the Republican leaders over the Merchant Marine Act, a section of which the President refused to enforce. The policy forehanded in that act, if logically followed out, would necessitate a complete reworking of the existing commercial relations with foreign powers.

Administrative Efficiency

As part of their program to lower the cost of living and reduce the cost of government, the Republican Party has pledged itself to the inauguration of a system of administrative and fiscal efficiency. The only practical measure in this direction was the budget bill which President Wilson vetoed. That bill may have faults as framed in the last session of Congress, but there is general agreement that the present hodge-podge method of estimating revenues and expenditures is not capable of defense. It is probable that the Secretary of the Treasury selected by Senator Harding will be obliged to inaugurate the budget system.

Agricultural Reconstruction

The Republican Party, as well as the Democratic Party, has pledged itself to a program of agricultural reconstruction. Not in many years have the farming sections of the country been as dissatisfied as they are at the present moment. The prevalent discontent accounts to a large degree for the ruthlessness with which the Democratic Party was put out of power. Large bodies of farmers feel that they are at the mercy of market manipulators and food monopolists, whether their alleged enemies be the packers or the Chicago grain exchange. They demand protection, and feeling that they are preparing to organize themselves into a combination that will market all their products collectively, thus possibly enervating another embryonic monopoly on a national scale.

There are some measures on which action will be demanded of Congress. Among these is the packer bill, the Capper-Volstead bill, the Rural Credits bill, designed to aid small farmers, the Truth in Fabrics bill, for the protection of the wool growers against the "shoddy manufacturers." Besides special measures, there are urgent demands for improvement of the Federal Farm Loan Act and of the Federal Reserve Act in the interest of the farming community. But above all the Congress must face basic facts like the decrease in the rural population, the increase in farm tenancy as distinct from ownership, and better rural education. This is where the real agricultural reconstruction comes into play.

Reclamation Projects

Large sections of the west are insistent on an extensive reclamation process. The scheme is supported by many as the best way of serving the interest of the soldier citizen. Land settlement is being urged by western business, and its development along sound lines, with the ex-service men as beneficiaries, would meet approval where a "cash bonus for patriotism" would bring condemnation. The success of a reclamation scheme would very largely depend on the ability of the head chosen for the department of the interior.

Much has been said in the campaign about "social justice." Underlying the use of the phrase is the almost universal recognition of the existing relationship between employer and employee that has come perilously near the point where it threatens the stability of the entire economic fabric. Senator Harding repeatedly referred to his determination to set wrongs in accordance with the conception of "social justice." How the phrase, which is a mere generality, will be applied remains to be seen. An absolute panacea is not expected, but millions who voted for Senator Harding expect the evolution of a new relationship or at least an attempt at a better modus operandi.

Nonpartisan League Vote Falls Off

ST. PAUL, Minnesota—Every candidate for State office endorsed by the Nonpartisan League was defeated on Tuesday. The vote of League candidates showed a marked falling off from the comparative showings in the

June 21 primary. One of the Congressmen elected, Oscar Keller, Republican, St. Paul, was endorsed by the League. Complete official figures may be necessary to determine the winner in the Congressional race in the eighth district. In 369 of 391 precincts the count was: O. J. Larson (R.), 31,434; W. L. Cares (D.), 30,738.

Nonpartisan Plan Checked

North Dakota Adopts Restrictive Initiative Measures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BISMARCK, North Dakota—The plan of the Nonpartisan League has been decisively checked by the recent election. Though Gov. Lynn J. Frazier, the first Nonpartisan League governor of North Dakota, was re-elected for a third time, his majority will be probably less than 5000 out of 225,000 votes.

The Legislature, both Senate and House, is anti-Nonpartisan. The five initiative measures, three of which have direct bearing on the industrial program, have been carried. The first measure provides for examination of the Bank of North Dakota, the storm center in the campaign, and a public report semi-annually; the second limits real estate loans to bona fide farmers, and the third allows all political subdivisions such as counties, cities, schools to withdraw funds, reducing the deposits of the bank payable, \$10,000,000, or more than half.

During the campaign, Nonpartisan League leaders asserted if these initiative measures carried, the Bank of North Dakota would be "wrecked" and the program halted.

In Minnesota, Dr. Henrik Shipstead, Nonpartisan League candidate, was defeated by 125,000.

In Montana, B. K. Wheeler, Nonpartisan candidate on the Democratic ticket, was believed certain of election.

In Wisconsin, John J. Blaine, the La Follette candidate with Nonpartisan League endorsement, won in a Republican landslide. He is not regarded as strictly Nonpartisan.

Tennessee Results

Republicans Claim 5 of State's 10 Seats in Lower House

MEMPHIS, Tennessee—With Tennessee definitely in the Republican electoral column, returns gathered yesterday indicated that the Republicans had captured 5 of the State's 10 seats in the lower house of Congress. Two members of Tennessee's present congressional delegation are Republicans.

In the Fourth District, on the face of returns, still incomplete, W. R. Clouse (R.), was leading Representative Cordell Hull, Democratic national committeeman from Tennessee, by less than 300 votes. Republican leaders in the district claimed that complete returns would show Mr. Clouse a winner by at least 1000 votes.

Incomplete tabulation of the vote in the eighth district gives Lon A. Scott (R.), a slight lead over Gordon Browning (D.).

The election in the Third District of Joseph Brown (R.), over John A. Moon, Democratic incumbent, has been conceded by the Democrats.

In the First and Second Districts Republicans were elected. Both districts at present are represented in Congress by Republicans.

With returns in from practically the entire State, Senator Warren G. Harding continued to lead Gov. James M. Cox by approximately 10,000 votes, while the majority of Alf Taylor, Republican candidate for Governor, over Gov. A. H. Roberts (D.), was nearly 40,000.

Figures compiled by The Commercial Appeal from all but 40 scattering precincts in the State gave Harding 202,579, Cox 193,179, Taylor 211,142, Roberts 171,601.

Reed Smoot Seeks Tariff Revision

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Reed Smoot (R.) Senator from Utah, will ask President-Elect Harding to call a special session of Congress next year to consider revision of tariff laws and changes in the nation's economic system. A statement to this effect was made by Senator Smoot yesterday when he addressed members of the Utah Wool Growers Association, who asked him to exercise his influence to place an embargo on foreign wool, which was said to be dumped in this country to the detriment of the American wool growers.

The Senator urged the local wool growers to secure financial assistance to tide them over and to hold their wool from the markets until prices advanced.

The Senator said the excess profits tax was most the destructive piece of legislation ever enacted. He declared himself in favor of the pure fabrics bill if he could be shown how it could be enforced.

Conferences on Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MARION, Ohio—Warren G. Harding, President-elect, let it be known yesterday that he is sending out a number of requests for personal and informal conferences with persons who have been prominent in the discussion of American foreign relations. These conferences, it was pointed out, will take place in Marion in December, after the Senator returns from his vacation. Senator Harding further announced that no consideration would be given to a Cabinet during his recreation period.

Election Won Without Cost

ALBANY, New York—Nathan L. Miller, Governor-elect, spent nothing and received nothing to further his election last Tuesday, according to his personal expense statement, which was filed yesterday with the Secretary of State.

POLICIES OUTLINED BY MR. HARDING

"Less Government in Business and More Business in Government" Given as Program of President-Elect of the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The slogan which has appealed strongly to Wall Street, "Less government in business and more business in government," with reference to the coming Administration, is proclaimed by President-Elect Harding himself in a signed article outlining his policies in the current issue of The World's Work.

"We have had too much government in business," he says. "I mean by this that on the one hand we have allowed our government to engage too much in enterprises which it has bungled and which American business can do better, safer and cheaper, and on the other hand we have had too much ineffective tinkering with our economic structure."

"As to this latter, I do not mean that government should let business alone in the sense that it should allow practices which are inconsistent with American standards of honor and fair play. On the contrary I would urge that the regulation of our business, when regulation becomes necessary, should be not less but more effective than it has ever been. Nothing could be more deplorable, however, than substituting, as we have substituted, quantity of laws for quality of laws, as if the thickness of our statute books were a measure of wise legislation."

Foundation Proposed

"American business is not a selfish privilege-seeking monster. The agitator who so describes it, and the statesman who treats it with abuse and suspicion, forget that American business is the daily labor of the whole people and the clothes upon their backs and three meals a day."

"To put our business upon a sound foundation we need, I believe, the policy I have suggested and here set forth:

"We must repeal and wipe out a mass of executive orders and laws which, failing to serve effectively to prevent profiteering and unfair practices, serve only to leave American business drifting and afraid."

"We must adjust our tariff, and this time with especial regard for the new economic menaces to our American agriculture as well as to our American factories. We must re-adjust our internal taxation to remove the burdens it imposes upon the will to create and produce, whether that will is the will of the big corporation or of the individual."

"We must give government cooperation to business at home and we must aid and protect it abroad by the upbuilding of our merchant marine and a restoration of our self-respecting measure of American protection to her citizens wherever they may go upon righteous errands."

"We must build our economic life into new strength so that abroad we will be known not as a nation strutting under a plumage of fine words, but as one that knits friendly and peaceful relations by the shuttle of honorable deeds. We must do it so that at home our economic life yields opportunity to every man; not to have that which he has not earned, whether he be capitalist or the most humble laborer, but to have a share in prosperity based upon the measure of his own merit."

"If we are the hope of the world, we shall find the courage and wisdom to fill the measure of the requisition made upon us. With the deep desire that all Americans feel, I with them, turn my face toward reconstructing the plan for an association of nations. We desire one that will knit friendships and prevent wars."

"The task of putting our own affairs in order is not as dramatic a field for labors as some may be, but it is one which leads toward the stability of example to the other troubled nations of the earth rather than toward the questionable boon of uninvited preaching. Putting more American business methods into the Government of the United States would save our resources, stop the drain upon the savings of our families, give us pride in doing something well, rather than saying something well. I see something of true idealism in that purpose."

Government on Business Basis

"Because of it I have suggested that America undertake certain tasks of cleaning house and of building administrative government upon a business basis. We must do this to meet the ever-increasing size of the administrative load. Unless we do it the unparalleled prodigal wastes of these last eight years, for which we all have to pay as consumers or as taxpayers, will go on."

"Therefore, the national budget plan, passed already by a Republican Congress and vetoed, we must put into force."

"We must put our postal service upon a new basis. We must extend the merit system in the choice and promotion of federal employees."

"We must not only top off the useless jobs being done, but we must so reward efficiency and value among our public service employees that we may continue to have their loyalty because we have given decent pay and the expectation of promotion where promotion is earned."

"We must conduct a careful scrutiny of our great executive departments to plan so that similar labors shall not be duplicated and so that similar functions shall be grouped and not scattered."

"We must go to men who know, for

advice in administrative improvement; we must have to aid us more men trained in agriculture, more technical men, more men who know business and the practices of commerce and trade."

OFFER OF WARSHIP TO MR. HARDING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Joseph Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, yesterday sent a message to the direction of President Wilson, to Warren G. Harding, President-Elect, offering him the use of a warship on his trip to Panama. The message reads as follows:

"The President desires me to say that, having heard you contemplated a visit to the Panama Canal zone, he has directed me to place a warship at your disposal. I am also authorized to offer in his name the use of the Mayflower to take you to Hampton Roads, where the ship will wait for you, if that suits your convenience. It will give me pleasure to make such arrangements as will be agreeable to you."

Offer Gratefully Declined

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MARION, Ohio—Senator Warren G. Harding yesterday sent a telegram to Joseph Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, declining the offer of the President of a battleship and the yacht Mayflower for his contemplated trip to Panama. The message follows:

"I most gratefully acknowledge your gracious telegram, in which you convey the President's thoughtful proposal in directing a warship to be placed at my disposal for a contemplated trip to Panama, along with the use of the Mayflower for connection at Hampton Roads. Please assure the President of my grateful appreciation of his consideration, but I can not accept, because I am traveling by railroad to a vacation point in Texas, and I have booked to embark from a Gulf port for Panama."

ITALY CELEBRATES VICTORY IN WAR

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Friday)—Victory in the war was commemorated on Wednesday and Thursday and the latter especially was a triumphal day. Complete order and absolute calm were marked features. Immense crowds participated in the celebrations, and Rome cannot recall an event more impressively celebrated. Representatives of the whole army were present, but the Socialist Party was absent. The celebrations commenced on Wednesday. The military corps, which participated in the war, sent 500 flags, each representing a regiment.

In the morning the flags were carried from the station to the Royal Palace, where waited the King and Queen and members of the Royal Family. A huge crowd gathered and saluted the colors on the way to the palace. The King, who was greatly moved, received the flags in the court of the Quirinal. The King has issued an order today to the troops recalling the war and the glorious victory. A military amnesty has also been declared.

The "Epoca" publishes an account of an interview with General Diaz who, referring to the victory at Vittorio, said it was gained by the young classes who were called to the colors after the defeat at Caporetto and, thanks to the fresh enthusiasm of these children, Italy was able to obtain revenge.

FRENCH HOPES OF AMERICAN ENTENTE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Friday)—What French diplomacy demands from the United States is well expressed in the "Intransigent." "If the Republics are sincerely the friends of France, there is a simple way of proving their friendship. Mr. Clemenceau only overcame parliamentary hesitation in affirming the existence of a military Franco-Anglo-American pact in course of preparation."

For America, the question remains in its entirety. Pourparlers have been engaged in. Cannot they be taken up again and carried to a conclusion? Further, can we not be pivoted that protectionism, which is the pivot of American Republican doctrines, shall not operate against us? May we not hope for a larger financial and economic understanding, if not with the state, at least with the great banks, steel and oil companies?"

In commenting on Mr. Harding's affirmation of friendship, the newspapers pay tribute to Mr. Wilson, as being undoubtedly a friend of France. "President Wilson, today defeated, does not merit this denial. There was in him the idealist, sincere and disinterested. Some of the 14 points were embarrassing and excessive, but their publication began the great moral collapse of Germany, which led to its military collapse. President Wilson has been in history the personification of eminent justice."

SPANISH BANK RATE RAISED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain (Friday)—The Bank of Spain has raised the bank rate to six per cent.

THEATRICAL NEW YORK

Good Times AT THE HIPPODROME

COSSACK GENERAL IN PERSIA LEAVES

Resignation of General Starosselsky Leaves British Force to Ward Off the Bolsheviks

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—General Starosselsky, after many years service with the Persian Government, has resigned his command of the Cossack division, with which he has recently been operating against the Bolsheviks, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns on reliable authority. General Starosselsky, with 100 officers under him, was a Tzarist who never relinquished the hope that Russia would experience a volte-face as the result of the Bolshevik régime, and would once again stand in the same relation toward Persia as she formerly did when Persia was divided into three spheres of influence.

His departure from the scene and the taking over of his force, which will be placed under British officers, with possibly a Persian in supreme command, simplifies the Persian situation from the British viewpoint, though, for the time being, General Ironside's responsibilities are increased. General Ironside's comparatively small force alone stands between the Bolsheviks and the Persian capital, and he is advancing on Reht.

The Cossack division, which has recently become very demoralized, is reorganizing in his rear at Kasvin, but General Starosselsky has left for France via Baghdad, and is expected to join the remnants of supporters of "White Russia" now resident in France, and whose influence, according to British official opinion, is responsible for much of the present tendency in French policy regarding Russia.

Meanwhile it is becoming more probable that Sepahdar Azam will form a new government in Persia, which, so far as Persian Nationalist aspirations are concerned, is likely to be far less satisfactory than the last cabinet, which is characterized by the representative of The Christian Science Monitor as "one of the best governments Persia ever had."

GENERAL NIVELLE LEADS DELEGATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Gen. Robert Nivelle, the defender of Verdun, arrives here on Monday as leader of a delegation coming from France to take part in the Pilgrim Tercentenary celebration being held under direction of the Mayflower Council, representing churches and religious bodies of the United States. General Nivelle will be accompanied by Colonel Azan and the Rev. André Monod.

England will be represented in this celebration by the Rev. R. C. Gillie, president-elect of the Free Church Council of Great Britain; the Rev. Alexander Ramsay, of London; Canon E. A. Burroughs, of Oxford, and E. Harold Spender, official biographer of David Lloyd George and a prominent publicist.

Baron Mackay will be representative of The Netherlands Government. Belgium is sending a delegation, but the personnel has not been announced.

PRICE OF SUGAR CONTINUES TO FALL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The price of sugar continues to fall, and there is nothing to indicate that it will stop soon. The American Sugar Refining Company has reduced refined sugar to 11 cents a pound, and one independent refiner has gone down to 10½.

Recent sugar shipments to this port have been large. Steamers from Cuba this week brought in \$2.21 bags. There are reports that Cuban holders are trying to arrange for the disposal of large quantities here, but it is doubted whether much interest could

be aroused here in such a plan, because refiners are either closed, closing or preparing for their annual clean-up, and the demand for granulated is dull. If the Cuban sugar should be forced on the market even lower prices are looked for; and the effect ought to be the same if it is held over until next season.

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SERIOUS RIOTS AT PORT ELIZABETH

Bolshevik Teaching Among Native Workers Held to Be Partly Cause of the Disorders

LONDON, England (Friday)—The Times correspondent in Cape Town has this to say regarding the recent riots at Port Elizabeth. The tragic happenings at Port Elizabeth unquestionably originated in direct action and Bolshevik propaganda permeating the natives. General Smuts, when introducing the Native Affairs Act last session, laid emphasis on the growing danger resulting from the industrialization of the natives near large urban centers, insisting that this was one of the gravest problems with which the white man had to deal.

It is noticeable that Jabavu, a London B. A. and son of the well-known Tongo Jabavu, editor of the native newspaper, Imvo, has just published a book on the "Black Problem." In which he declares that unless something is done at once to mitigate the causes of the present dissatisfaction it will not be very long before the whole white community will have to deal with a situation overwhelmingly beyond their control. Jabavu adds:



"I will say a few words at random. And do you listen at random?"

My Editor Goes on the Water

To have an editor solicit one's contributions is most flattering, and the other day it was my felicity to be thus flattered, for I found at my lodgings a cordial note from my editor, announcing his return from the metropolis and intimating that a space was waiting to be filled. He had forgotten to prepay the postage on his missive, but as Lord Tenterden would have said, "Spots on the sun, spots on the sun." He also expressed a kind desire to see me personally, which vastly pleased me. You must know, then, that I called upon my chief and was admitted to his presence after a very short wait in the anteroom, made lighter by the reading of the first two acts of "The Merry Wives of Windsor," with annotations and critical text by an eminent scholar.

My editor had on a fresh tie whose mauveousness was according to custom. His Vandike beard gleamed richly and his yellow boots were as the pumpkin. He was buried in sheaves of MS. books, pamphlets, catalogues, periodicals and writing materials, but soon looked up and spoke.

"Well," said he, "Have you brought the stuff?" This word "stuff" is purely technical and never to be used save by those connected with the great institution of the press. Used by the layman, it might cause misunderstanding; used by the journalist and printer it means a specimen of the purest and most graceful English prose style. I said that I had not brought the stuff because I had not written it and that I had not written it because I first wished to know the subject.

"Didn't I tell you?" said my editor, in a surprised tone.

"No," said I. "You didn't and you know you didn't," whereupon he said, "You don't say so!" which I have never deemed the saying of a strong man. There was silence while I looked at his boots—these were the exact shade that ladies now affect so much for Jerseys and sweaters, a sort of autumn orange. He shuffled his feet and finally intimated that he would like an article dealing with the seashore, the "Shore," he calls it, and said that it would be very nice if we went down and got the material together, thus combining business with pleasure.

"Besides," he added, "I've never seen your slack," and he tucked in the lace of his left boot. One does not deal with editors without acquiring great adroitness, so, as quick as a flash, I said, "I've an idea. Why don't you come down to my camp tonight and tomorrow morning I'll row you about a bit?"

Plainly startled by the idea, after a moment's hesitation, he accepted and promised to meet me at the 5-19 train, one much affected by very rich bankers and by men of letters. Having reassured him that he need not bring a dinner jacket, nor yet pumps, I went my way and bought some needed supplies.

Well, he came down to the train—usually, I had just sullenly mounted to the rear platform of the rear car, when I heard a fearful roar and there at the gate and struggling with the gatekeeper, a large, saturnine man, was a small man with a Vandike beard and yellow boots. I dashed to the gate, disengaged my editor, pacified the saturnine gatekeeper and pushed my chief up the steps as the train was starting. "Ah," said he, settling his mauve tie. "Isn't this sea air bracing?"

The sea air to which my editor referred was that waft carried to the grateful nostrils by a soiled and sophisticated body of water, half stagnant pond, half estuary-river that slowly oozed and swung under the under blackened ties of innumerable tracks that were laid above it. Nevertheless, it was a remark in the right mood; my editor was going to the seashore and thus anticipated it.

"I do love a chance," he added. "Haven't got a copy of Shelley in your pocket, have you? No? I knew you wouldn't. Why weren't you in the station?"

It is this staccato ineptitude that causes me to regard my editor with the lively pity that informs me. There is no use in becoming annoyed; it would be emotion wasted and the only thing to do is to be patient and gentle. "What a jolly little flying fish that is!" I exclaimed.

"Where, where?" he cried, leaning forward toward the window.

"There, ver that smockestack," said I. "You didn't bring a copy of Spinoza, did you? I thought you wouldn't." My editor said "Ha!" in a deep bass voice, and talked about minority representation the rest of the way.

Once arrived at Good View Cottage, he strode the modest veranda as though it were the quarter deck of an East Indian. I forgot to tell you that he had a large paper bundle, beside his suitcase. "What, may one ask, have you in that parcel? French bread or a leg of mutton?" I inquired.

"Sea boots," said he, with a happy smile. "Sea boots," he repeated. "We're going on the sea, ain't we?"

What's that queer looking boat tied up to your float? The one with high sides and a sharp face?"

"That's a dory," I explained with care. "Don't ask me what she's used for. You know I keep her for mowing the lawn, but these winged wonders fled into space, for my editor was winding my alarm-clock and shaking it as though it were a pair of castanets."

"Hey!" he roared from the living room. "When we going after that local color? I must put on my sea-boots first."

"Oh, don't do that," said I.

"I will," said he and put them on he did. He had bought an enormous pair of hip rubber boots, much like those worn by the cinematograph comedians and as there was not a ripple on all the surface of the little harbor they seemed almost superfluous. He was also provided with a very large camera that he swung in a case from his shoulders and when he seized the oars and tripped down the runway of the float at the little wharf, he looked a very perfect knight, as they used to say in the high art eighties. The story of our embarkation ought to be told by a more graphic pen than mine.

The dory, as many know, is perhaps the most seaworthy small boat that man has devised, but it requires some knowledge of its ways. A dory will never turn over of its own accord, but the ignorant can push a dory away from himself with surprising ease, a fact with which my editor was not acquainted and which he did his best to illustrate. She had swung broadside to the float and while I was casting on, he felt called upon, sea boots, camera and all, to seize her rail and vault into her. He did so and lit upon the midship thwart, where, for one brilliant second he remained and then sat in the bottom of the boat. He seemed in no wise discomposed, but in a brisk voice called my attention to the fact that his hat had gone overboard. I gave over casting her off and rescued the hat, which was a pity, seeing that such a hat were better forgotten. The hat rescued and the painter inboard, this extraordinary man told me to give him the oars.

"What for?" I asked. "Can you row?"

"No," said he. "But I can learn."

"Not this evening," said I very kindly. "Now sit still and shut up."

"Sposin' I won't," he cried heatedly.

"I'll take your boots away. They're too big for you and I need a pair," was the reply and he was off and on for 30 seconds. We had got down the cove by this time and were slipping past Plounder Bar, when he cried, "Stop the boat!" On my asking why, he explained that he wished to look at the sand dunes. This pleased me, because they are beautiful and I think much of them, but I explained that we were in a tideway and "stopping" was out of the question. "Let me see it," he cried and rose quickly to his feet, a performance that resulted in the enrichment of the sharp-eyed sculpins and cunners by a fountain pen and eight cents.

At this point occurred the incident that nearly closed a perfect day abruptly, for my editor in the voice of Captain Kidd, cried, "Anchor the boat and dive for my pen. We can get the money later!"

"What?" I cried in wondering indignation. "I dive! Do it yourself and I'll keep on down the river."

You can see that I was very much annoyed, because never in the world would I have deserted a fellow man of letters in four fathom of water and those boots. What I disliked was the thoughtlessness of his remark. I recovered myself in a trice and said with a smile:

"Better begin taking photographs now. The light's still very good and you have to catch the 8:27 up to town."

He looked at me in horror and the look was such that I softened.

"Very well," said I. "Twas but jesting I was. Only if you want this article written and these photographs taken, approach the business with humility."

"I will," said my editor with candor, and he half rose to grasp my hand, but a purely accidental impulse from one of my oars pushed him back in the thwart and thereafter we spent a pleasant and profitable evening.

As we sat on the verandah of the shack after supper and watched the lovely clouds that glanced from the upward rays of the setting sun, as little children's voices floated across the cove and the dear homely sounds and sights came to us in that pool of tranquillity, my editor turned to me and said:

"I've always lived in cities and I don't know that I could live anywhere else, but it seems very pleasant here. Dye think the people are any different, though, any better?"

"No," said I. "No better and no worse. The same moon will be shining in town and country in a few moments and tomorrow the same sun. They bless in both places."

"I guess that's a fact," said he, gazing with approval at the scene isn't there?"—J. H. S.

Mind the Young Molluscs.

This is, indeed, "The Century of the Child." And now it is the infant oyster who attracts "hand-raising," not to say pampering. Mr. W. F. Wells, expert biologist of the Conservation Commission of New York, has in his laboratory on Long Island several thousand baby oysters, incubator babies, laughing and crowing one in, in baby oyster fashion.

It seems that oyster men have been having short crops. Young oysters need "set," something or other, shell or shell-like, to cling to in the creeping days quite as human juniors need chairs. Mr. Wells has contrived to put oyster eggs in an incubator, where he changes the water with a centrifugal machine, so that the small things have no chance of running away as they might in the good old days. No report is made as to whether the plump young tamed ones lack the quality of those fittest who survived in the struggle for existence on mere Sound bottom.

THE COAL CRISIS DEBATE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The great debate on the coal strike which was held on the first day of the autumn session, October 13, was worthy of the best traditions of the British Parliament. The House of Commons rose to the occasion and confounded many of those critics who say that no good thing can possibly come out of it. It was a heartening day for believers in parliamentary institutions.

As early as 8 a. m. members began to appear in the empty, echoing lobbies, determined to get their favorite seat in this or that corner of the House.

THE ANCHORS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

We have scraped the sullen bottoms of all the sullen seas. The weed has drifted round us and gathered on our knees. The salt has made us rusty and time has turned us gray. We're brothers to the offshore wind and comrades of the spray!

Our flukes are worn and gutted; our steel is flecked with brine. We weather out the Northerners from the Plata to the Tyne! They know us yet in Skagway, they see us still in Perth. We are the oldest mariners; the traveled of the earth!

The ports that do not know us are few and far between. We've struggled through the narrows when the freighters shipped it green! We've held in gales off Guernsey; we know the rocks of Spain. We are the deep sea anchors; the guardsmen of the main!

Seats can only be obtained by laying a signed card personally on the place desired, and at the beginning of every session there is always a rivalry for the honor of first arrival when the doors open at 8 o'clock. Last Tuesday it was Sir John Rees, the sarcastic, peppery, retired Indian civilian who sits for Nottingham, who came first, closely followed by a score of others who lingered a moment longer than usual at such an hour to give each his own answer to the question of the moment. "Is L. G. going to pull it off this time, too?" (L. G. is, of course, the Prime Minister, and "it" was the coal strike.) The general belief was that the day would show the way out; but it didn't.

By 2:45 the House was alive with all the coming and going of an animated anti-heap. Unusually large numbers lunched in the high-ceilinged dining rooms overlooking the Thames, and the throng of visitors seeking entry to the public galleries bore witness to the importance of the occasion. The hour of question time, 2:45 to 3:45, was marked by several lively passages which reached a climax in the angry cheers of approval with which a group of Coalition members greeted the announcement that the government would not release the Lord Mayor of Cork. At 3:45 there was not an empty seat from floor to ceiling and members were standing five-deep at the bar facing Mr. Speaker. The Ministry filled the Treasury Bench, the most prominent figures being Sir Robert Horne (whose field-day it was); Sir Herbert Fisher, bronzed by the holiday sun; Sir Eric Geddes, with his jaw squarer than ever; Mr. Austen Chamberlain, who must be having daily nightmares over a dwindling revenue; Mr. Balfour, and Mr. Bonar Law, whose cares as Chief Coalition Minister in the House never grow less. Mr. Lloyd George came in late, to the accompaniment of ringing cheers; and those who have not heard House of Commons' cheers have still something to learn in the peculiarities of sound.

A Scots Speech

Sir Robert Horne opened the debate in a silent, expectant house. After the first cheer which greeted his rising, he is a popular Minister, there was little interruption of his speech, and that is no small tribute to him, for he had to say some things that were not palatable to Labor. There is no mistaking the birthplace of Sir Robert. He is a Scot, in mind and in speech, and a remarkably representative Scot, too. He thinks clearly, speaks forcibly and persuasively. "Fortiter in re, suaviter in modo," he learned the method at the Scottish bar, but the "thing" came to him from a long and sneaky ancestry mainly of lowland Scots. His name has appeared in these dispatches more than once in recent months. Last Tuesday's debate puts it a rung higher on the ladder of political achievement.

He was followed by William Brace, the Welsh miner with the huge black mustache. There is as much difference between Horne and Brace as there is between Rife and South Wales; but the difference between them on Tuesday did not seem to be wide enough to justify a national coal strike. And when Edward Wood, the six-foot distinguished son of Lord Halifax, who sits as Unionist member for Ripon, said that "if Sir Robert Horne and Mr. Brace were plenipotentiaries they would have the job settled very soon," the House applauded the evident truth of the remark.

Noteworthy Labor Speeches

Of the 12 speeches which followed Mr. Wood's before the Prime Minister spoke, two only call for special notice, both of them from the lips of Labor men. J. H. Thomas was the first of these. Thomas is one of the few men who always command a good audience in this House, but he never had a better than on Tuesday. He spoke as a peace-maker who knew more accurately than anyone else there what the risks were if the strike ran for a long period. His own railwaymen were restive and a fortnight ago a motion for a sympathetic strike on the railways was defeated in the railwaymen executive by one vote. He was

for an immediate settlement because he was sure that it could be made honorably to both sides. After him came Vernon Hartshorn, who gave the House more food for thought than any previous speaker. Hartshorn is also a Welshman, by repute more extreme than Brace, and by common consent twice as able. He was once the firebrand of the South Wales coalfield. On Tuesday he was moderation incarnate. It is a disgrace to the press that his speech passed almost unreported on the following day.

Thus 17 temperate speeches prepared the way for the Prime Minister who spoke for the government late in the evening. It is not too much to say that the course of the debate and the frequent consultations between ministers and the chief Labor men had raised hopes of a settlement to a high pitch. Mr. Lloyd George dashed them to the ground in a speech which was

the most frigid in tone, the least rhetorical and not the most skillful that he has ever delivered. It was perhaps necessary to make the House and the country face all the facts instead of respecting the now universal refrain, "Why can't they settle?" but one felt that a speech of a slightly different tone might have given the lead to peace. As it was, the House dined with a full expectation that a settlement was in sight; but when it went home to bed the expectation had faded—mainly because Mr. Lloyd George had withered it with his words.

TEXAS NEGRO BALLADS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Queer things come into a country printshop. One of the most interesting jobs done by the publisher of a county paper in east Texas is the printing of modern Negro ballads—done, not for preservation by a collector, but for circulation among the Negroes themselves, who want the songs in the most convenient form.

Usually a Negro preacher brings them in. He will want 200 or so, done on inexpensive stock, so that they look, when printed, remarkably like the earliest ballads sold by hawkers. Like the early ballads these songs seem to have no acknowledged author; that is, they have too many claimants, for several different Negroes will have copies of the same song printed, each in his own name.

A typical example is a "Song of the War," much used to stir up patriotic sentiment. One proof has, beneath the title, the legend "By Rev. H. T. Grant." Another announces "Revised and Sung by Rev. P. R. Higgins," but the Rev. Mr. Higgins' revision has extended no further than the claim itself, for the songs are identical. There are 15 verses and a chorus that runs:

There are strange things happening in this land,
There are strange things happening in this land,
For the war is going on, causing many hearts to mourn.
There are strange things happening in this land.

A second song commemorates the victory in three-line verses on the theme, "Woodrow Wilson Had Brave Men in This War." The chorus adds:

Woodrow Wilson had brave Negroes,
Too, in this war.
They did everything they were told to do.
Woodrow Wilson had brave men in this war.

Many of the songs are religious. All are simple and personal, often to the point of being ridiculous; yet nearly all manage to be in some way effective. Usually their effect depends upon the use of repetition, another characteristic of the true ballad.

They will vanish soon, of course, and their disappearance, indicating an advanced state of education among the Negroes, will mean progress. In the meantime, a collection of proofs seems worth the making.

Winning Models in Winter Clothes

WITH a sturdy frame and a clear goal, 'twill be a fair race and fast, with the honors to those who deserve.

We have drawn around us a large and satisfied clientele, attracted mainly by the solid tailoring virtues of good style and good fit.

There is no irresponsible style and no irresponsible statement about any style or price here. Scott's clothes are made by ourselves to win your respect and understanding; and priced comparatively below par. Suits and Overcoats \$65 to \$95.

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BILLY REEDY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

With the issue of September 9 the St. Louis Mirror succeeded Reedy's Mirror. The new name is as good as another, and thousands of readers wish the new periodical luck, but for the old readers and contributors, who used to visit Billy Reedy in his office, St. Louis is no more, for he and their home city spelled the same thing. Some one who should have known better said of this most extraordinary literary personality America possessed, that St. Louis only liked him; that it was New York and Chicago and San Francisco and London only which honored and appreciated him. That is to deny to William Marion Reedy that which made his personal life so completely expressive that it could make the radius of his mentality more and more an approximation of that of the world wherever artistically intelligent men existed. For to Billy Reedy during his time of editing and instructing writers there came many and many a time imperious calls from all the cosmopolitan cultural centers of the world. Come to New York, they said, there only will you find proper appreciation. Come to London, they pleaded, there only will you find the proper setting for your gifts. Come to Paris, to Chicago, here, there and everywhere, and yet Billy Reedy never came, save on occasional friendly jaunts to New York to be with those whom he had loved at home and still loved.

I talk so much about his home town because it formed so much the fiber of his being. He grew up and was, part and parcel, passionately, of everything that ever moved St. Louis. He was part and parcel first of it as a lad in its Kerry Patch where he had been born and fought his little boy battles, and later when he was educated in its schools and became a reporter on its newspapers, and all ways in his personal expression, his magazine, The Mirror. Its politics interested him passionately. Its people interested him passionately. And perhaps it was his very genius for seeing that his home town was a mirror of the whole world that helped him to recognize the epic qualities of Edgar Lee Master's chronicle of another town, Spoon River.

St. Louis, physically distant from the more restless centers of America's population, had and still has a leisurely culture all its own, and in it Billy Reedy moved through the intellectual and personal life of the city a jovial, huge, rambling, roaring, kindly Rabelaisian king. A king with omnivorous appetites and omnivorous abilities: a man who had wrestled with every idea that man had ever given forth; who knew the history of human thought and human art forms as few men knew it, and yet who could take as burning an interest in some petty political contempts of his home town.

From the old Mirror office used to come a steady stream of stories, of Reedy befriending this or that one out from the penitentiary, of Reedy's intellectual spanking of some one of the young journalists and writers, and the storm and stress of Mondays and Tuesdays, for Mondays and Tuesdays were press days at The Mirror office and on many occasions the business manager, who was an undisciplined Kerry Patch product, would lock Reedy up in his office and open the door only to grab copy until he was sure he had enough, and then he would allow Billy Reedy to come out of his imprisonment for a few days of release and then, repetition for the next issue. Billy Reedy wrote almost the whole of each edition and he wrote it by hand, usually on fine yellow copy pad and in the finest and the most legible of hands. His words were like tiny, tiny pearls on the paper, with hardly ever a deletion. You were surprised when you saw them so tiny and to come from so large, so swinging, and so vigorous a man. He was really a giant physically and mentally and he belonged to the upstanding tavern days of Johnson and Marlow.

A man who was so catholic and so abundantly gifted and so truly seeing could not but be a great and simple friend, and William Marion Reedy was that to all men; to the beggar, to the outcast, to the man and woman of fashion; to the hoodler, the rabbi, the student, and the banker. But most he gave his heart to those of us who were trying to write, and there were many of us, as was natural in a city in which always the event of the week was the next issue of The Mirror. He gave to us of his time and his instruction and his friendship and too often only what was left of his enthusiasms went to his magazine. In this, his little group of Parnassians, were included many whose names now mean something in the outside world: Orrick Johns, the poet; Zoe Aikins, poet and dramatist; Hugh Ferriss, the artist, and Sarah Teasdale, Fannie Hurst, and much later, Patience Worth.

AT TWILIGHT

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Twilight in the Fenway, Boston, Massachusetts. A broad band of orange yellow hangs evenly across the western horizon above the irregular outline of silhouetted bush and tree. Dusk settles upon the landscape—over the twisting gray drives with their bordering shrubbery, over the hastening passers-by, over the gray statue of Burns, gazing quietly and contemplatively, as though beside his own Ayv, upon the flowing water that divides the park.

Just where a gravelled drive swings wide as if to meet a bend in the stream, just below where the stiff sentinel cat-tails guard their quiet bank, is a dark blur on the chilly silver of the water. The blur resolves itself into individual shapes—10, 12, 15; the ducks in the Fenway are preparing for the night. They are off guard now, in the gentle truce of the twilight—graceful bodies riding close to the bank, expecting no unwelcome intrusion upon their affairs, as they proceed with the final careful details of their evening toilet. Over and under each glossy feather cozes the owner's slender bill; deeply barred wings slowly and rhythmically expand and relax, in their quiet strength. Now and then a bird on the outer edge of the little flock rises to a vertical position, neck stiffly upright, wing tips beating ripples, that widen until they lap among the up-stream cat-tails.

Suddenly, as if at some secret signal, comes a stir, a moment's pause—one, two, three, and almost as one bird, the flock rises in graceful unburied flight across the stream and on to the upper marsh. Not all the flock—see, two remain, bobbing, riding nearer and nearer each other, as if for mutual assurance. A few minutes of quiet suspense; then as before—a signal caught only by the ducks themselves, and the little rear guard of the flock wings smoothly upward, flutters for a moment dark against the fading orange yellow of the western horizon, then is lost to view in the deepening night.

Shepherds Who Walk on Stilts

In the sheep raising lands of the South of France, in the shade of the snow capped Pyrenees, shepherds of large flocks are accustomed to walk on stilts to increase their range of vision over their charges. The stilts are convenient as they insure dryness when fording streams. These shepherds also wear sheepskin coats, and were it not for their great height would be hardly distinguishable from the sheep, when seen at a distance.

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LUCKY DOGS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The Prime Minister's arrival at the House of Commons, accompanied by his St. Bernard dog, an event that may be anticipated as about to occur, will renew a Parliamentary tradition. Whilst Lord Harrington was in the House of Commons, he, on fine afternoons, frequently walked down from Devonshire House accompanied by a collie. Arrived at the Members' Entrance he, with word and sign, bade the dog lie down. The command was obeyed, and when his master came out to return home, whether the interval was long or short, there was the collie awaiting him.

I have been honored by the acquaintance of three other notable dogs. One was Chang, Du Muri's big Newfoundland, well known to readers of Punch in the last decade of the last century. Another belonged to Sir James Barrie, if indeed it were not more precise to say that the author of "The Window in Thrums" belonged to the dog. They shared in a little game that gave mutual satisfaction in supreme degree. Barrie would lie down on the carpet in dining room or study, and the dog, who upstanding was nearly as tall as his master, with conjunction of nose and paws rolled him over, all about the room.

The third was Billie, Mr. Speaker Gully's bulldog. His was for several sessions a familiar figure wandering about Palace Yard, or assisting at Mr. Gully's parties at the shady end of the Terrace of the House of Commons. I made his closer acquaintance on a visit to the Speaker in an old mansion rented for some years near Carlisle. The floor of the hall where we foregathered after dinner was highly polished. When the hour of Billie's retirement for the night struck his progress toward the door was watched with interest. Under his bulky body his feet slipped at every stride, an unaccountable procedure resented by low growls that sounded uncommonly like swearing.

Afloat in a Leather Ball

The traveler who penetrates the wilds of South America will take the means of transportation as he finds them and he will be well enough satisfied if they get him where he wants to go. If there is a river to cross, for example, getting across will be his chief preoccupation, and he will cheerfully take his chances in a "pelota."

This craft, as Harry A. Franck describes it in The Wide World Magazine, is made of an ox hide, dried in the sun, and folded in four divisions like a big sheet of writing paper. When stout cord is passed through loops around the edge of the hide, and when this cord is tightened the ox hide takes the form of an irregular tub, deserving its full name, "pelota de cuero," or leather ball, although actually it is only half of one. Green poles are laid crosswise on the bottom strengthen the craft.

Hawaiianer's
Broadway at Ninth
NEW YORK

Broadway at Ninth
NEW YORK



One of our friends has trapped us.

He refers to us, rather cynically, as *Homer asleep*.

And it all happened because we stated in one of our book announcements that if we did not have the book called for, we would get it.

So our friend immediately sent us an order for a book that is now out of print. Of course, we couldn't get it; hence, the criticism.

We have corrected the statement to read that we will get any book called for, IF it is still in print.

We hope that our friend is still our friend. He has helped us along the road to progress.

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DRASTIC LAWS ON COAL ARE POSSIBLE

Senator Calder Thinks They May Be Needed to Enforce Contracts—Testimony of White House Influence Given

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Possibility of drastic legislation to meet the country's coal needs and to oblige coal operators to keep their contracts, if they do not effect improvement themselves, is intimated by William M. Calder, chairman of the Senate committee on reconstruction and production. Senator Calder says that the people are about as much interested in the coal situation as in rent and housing.

In its investigation of the non-fulfillment of contracts the committee heard evidence tending to show that the operators, the railroads and the White House worked together in handling the bituminous coal situation and influenced the issuance of Interstate Commerce Commission priority orders, during a period when transportation was denied to other industries, and that coal contracts were broken on account of these orders.

The Senate committee believes that anthracite coal prices have been out of control, and that coal exports have not been used.

Now it feels that the bituminous and anthracite operators, wholesalers and retailers are getting together to influence legislation and to prevent issuance of contradictory figures and statements.

Conferences With President

It has been shown that Col. D. B. Wentz, president of the National Coal Association, who testified before the committee, and J. D. Morrow, its vice-president, conferred daily for three weeks with President Wilson's secretary, Joseph P. Tumulty, and his coal adviser, Mr. Alford of the Railroad Administration, at the White House last summer when the coal situation was at a critical state. This was brought out through reading into the testimony excerpts from a speech said to have been made by Colonel Wentz, as reported in The Black Diamond, a coal organ.

The committee feels that the conferences which Colonel Wentz admitted holding were of great assistance to the operators, because their contracts permitted them to cancel agreements when interfered with by orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The breaking of such contracts permitted operators to sell their coal at spot prices, as high as they chose.

Colonel Wentz is quoted as telling members of his association that Mr. Alford gave great assistance to the operators of the organization in arranging to meet political situations as they arose in different parts of the country in connection with the coal industry.

Question of Authority

Colonel Wentz is also quoted as having said in substance that "it (the White House) had considerable doubt as to whether the commission (the Interstate Commerce Commission) would exercise such authority as it might have; so if in any way that authority were discredited, it placed the White House immediately in a position to say, 'We went ahead at the suggestion of the coal operators, but, as we thought, it is now necessary for us to confer real authority on some one to take care of this emergency.'"

Colonel Wentz denied that any desire was shown at these conferences to permit operators to escape fulfilling their contracts, or that it had been the habit of operators to try to take advantage of priority orders to avoid delivering coal contracted for, or to raise prices unduly. He believed that members of the association in general had lived up to their contracts even when it meant losing money.

The committee received a letter from the New York Edison Company charging that the corporation, in dire need of coal, was obliged to make

contracts far in excess of the amount consumed because previous contracts had not been filled by the coal people.

United Publicity Advocated

Colonel Wentz was quoted as saying that this winter the coal industry would need authoritative information about itself which it does not have now; it would need to be in a position to disprove charges before Congress. He was quoted as advocating that a committee of bituminous operators, members of the American Wholesale Coal Association, and of the National Retail Coal Merchants Association, and, he hoped, of the anthracite operators, be appointed, so that the industry, from a national standpoint, could present its publicity in a united way. He is quoted as adding that such committees had been formed among wholesalers and retailers and that cooperation from the anthracite operators was hoped for in order that they "could go into a legislative situation of the coal industry as a whole."

Such a committee has been in session here this week. The committee is inclined to characterize as political the activities of the National Coal Association to meet political situations as they arose. And the committee feels that the general consensus of opinion is opposed not only to governmental control of the industry, but also to the sort of group control of legislation as proposed by Colonel Wentz in the conference action he has outlined.

Colonel Wentz said that at present no priority orders were in effect; that the production of bituminous coal during October had amounted to approximately 31,000,000 tons, or about the same as October, 1919, and that the bituminous business was moving normally.

According to the committee's figures, for the first nine months of 1920 there were 46,000,000 tons more of bituminous coal produced than in the corresponding period last year, and the present rate of production is as great as or greater than ever.

Mr. Tumulty's Statement

President's Secretary Says He Never Advised on Coal Shipments

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Joseph P. Tumulty, Secretary to President Wilson, issued a statement yesterday denying that he had at any time made any proposals to members of the Interstate Commerce Commission with reference to shipments of coal during the fuel crisis last summer.

Franklin T. Miller, adviser to the Senate reconstruction committee, was reported to have told that committee on Thursday in New York that Mr. Tumulty had been the chief director of operations during the worst days of the coal crisis. Mr. Miller was quoted as having testified that Mr. Tumulty had held daily conferences with officials of the National Coal Association and the railroads, and that decisions as to diversion of coal were made at those conferences.

"There was no policy at any time in the matter of priority shipments of coal," said Mr. Tumulty's statement. "I acted upon the representation made to the President which came from Republican governors from all parts of the country. Mr. Alford, acting for Judge Payne, Director-General of Railroads, advised the President with reference to the handling of this difficult situation. I simply acted to bring the information which reached the White House to the attention of Mr. Alford, without specific recommendation of any kind to him or to the Interstate Commerce Commission. I never at any time conferred with or made suggestions to the members of the Interstate Commerce Commission with reference to shipments of coal."

JUDGE ELKUS ACCEPTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Judge Abram I. Elkus of the New York Court of Appeals, appointed by Leon Bourgeois, president of the Council of the League of Nations, as a member of the commission which will soon meet in Stockholm to settle the dispute as to the disposition of the Aland Islands, has accepted the appointment and will sail for Europe today aboard the Olympic.

MR. GOMPERS SEES A STEP FORWARD

Election of Congressmen by the Working People, He Says, Represents Clear Gain for Integrity of National Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Far from expressing discouragement because of the election as President of Warren G. Harding, against whom he waged a vigorous campaign, Samuel Gompers, the veteran head of the American Federation of Labor, in summing up the gains and losses, finds grounds for encouragement. He admits a setback, by implication, but ends by announcing that Mr. Harding will be his President as much as any other man's, and that the Labor movement, including himself, will stand ready to serve. His statement follows:

"The nonpartisan political policy of the American Federation of Labor is more completely justified than ever, and the fulfillment of separate party action more convincingly demonstrated. Every man in the House whose record of service was perfect has been re-elected. Incomplete checking already shows that 50 congressmen who were inconsiderate and hostile have been defeated.

Impressive Feature of Election

"This is one of the most impressive features of the entire election. Fifty time-servers have been beaten. Against these 50 who were defeated the working people have elected from 55 to 60 men whose records show fair and considerate service. This represents a clear gain for integrity in government."

"The new Congress also will show an increased number of men who hold union cards. Incomplete checking-up of the results so far shows 15 elected to the new Congress, with the probability that final counting will show more than 20, possibly 25. "It is not to be said that the election was satisfactory in every respect. Every forward-looking man and woman must feel some deep regret because of the great plunge toward reaction. But Democracy will right itself at the proper time, and meanwhile the actual tabulation of results in Congress, the law-making body, shows a definite and specified gain for all that makes for progress and a response to the needs of our time."

Fifty of the "Unfaithful" Defeated

"The non-partisan campaign of the American Federation of Labor was primarily and most effectively a campaign in congressional districts. Its results were gained in the primaries and in the election. These results will serve as a constant reminder to all servants of special privilege, and the ever-present and always impressive fact will be before the new Congress that 50 of the unfaithful and the hostile were defeated by the organized workers of our republic."

"A notable American has said: 'I would rather be right than be President.' To be engaged in a righteous cause, to fight for freedom, for justice, for peace and human brotherhood, is of greater concern to the human family than is a passing success. The Labor movement of America recognizes the tremendous struggle of the masses of the people in all history to obtain the right, and the setbacks they have often had to endure, and the sacrifices they have had to make, decade by decade, cycle by cycle, in the march and the trend of the cause of freedom of America, forward, onward and upward."

"Senator Harding will be President of the United States. He will be as much my President as of any other citizen of our country. In any way that the American Labor movement, including myself, can be of service, it will, of course, be our duty and our pleasure."

REORGANIZATION BY TEACHERS DELAYED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin.—Classroom teachers won a victory in the convention of the Wisconsin Teach-

ers Association by having the proposed reorganization of the association delayed for a year. The teachers fought the plan on the ground that it would place control entirely in the hands of the superintendents. The dissension threatened to disrupt the organization.

The rank and file failed to elect their candidate for president, J. H. McNeil, of Beloit, as he unexpectedly withdrew, and B. E. McCormick, of LaCrosse, was elected.

WARNING ISSUED ON USE OF PASSPORTS

Naturalized Citizens of United States Compromise Their Loyalty by Accepting Passports of a Foreign Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—American naturalized citizens who undertake travel in foreign countries on documents secured from representatives of the countries of their previous allegiance are compromising their loyalty to the United States Government. Instances of this practice have come to the attention of the State Department, and a statement was issued yesterday calling attention to the dangers involved. Officers of the United States will not issue foreign passports secured from sources outside this country. The department statement follows:

"Instances in which naturalized American citizens are leaving the United States without procuring American passports, and are using instead documents issued by representatives of the countries of their original allegiance, have reached the attention of the State Department."

"Persons who accept such foreign documents and travel abroad as aliens may not necessarily be deemed to have lost their American citizenship in so doing, but they have gravely compromised their loyalty and allegiance to the United States. Officers of the United States Government abroad cannot and will not issue their foreign passports, because such a visa would be a tacit recognition of the holder of the passport as a citizen or subject of the country which had issued it. It has also been for some time the general practice of the department to decline to issue passports for the return to this country of American citizens who have accepted the passport of a foreign government to go abroad from the United States."

"Instructions just issued by the department to American diplomatic and consular officers abroad, the department directs the representatives of the United States in foreign countries to make a thorough investigation of the facts and circumstances of each case in which a person who has left the United States with a foreign passport presents himself for a visa. The applicant will be required to submit an affidavit explaining his action in using a foreign passport. If he appears to have willfully violated the laws of the United States and has compromised his loyalty, it will be the disposition of the diplomatic or consular officer not to assist him in his relation to the United States. If the loyalty of the user of this passport is undoubted, the Department of State at Washington may take under consideration the question of granting a passport to enable the applicant to return to the United States for permanent residence."

"It is the general position of the State Department that obtaining and using a foreign passport by a citizen of the United States is a wrongful act and one inconsistent with true allegiance to the United States."

AFTER-ELECTION VIEWS OF WOMEN

Tendency Shown to Discuss the Situation From a Partisan Standpoint—Mrs. George Bass Hopes for League Entrance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Woman suffrage leaders here were not inclined to discuss the election from the viewpoint of the women's vote as such, when approached by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday. They showed a tendency to discuss the situation, much as men voters would discuss it, from a partisan standpoint. That the women's vote was large is apparent, but it is not clear that it was cast with any more vital force than partisan strength.

Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw saw in the election a strange reaction, showing Democracy to be in its kindergarten stage. Mrs. Arthur Livermore, chairman of the Women's Division of the Republican State Committee, rejoiced in the Republican victory, while Mrs. George Bass regretted the impression that the Harding victory could be regarded as a vital blow against the League of Nations.

Idealism and Conscience

Mrs. Laidlaw thought the reaction to be far from noble, showing that people were giving vent to after-war grouches. "The minority vote had idealism and conscience behind it," she said.

Mrs. Livermore was especially gratified by the intelligent showing made by women voters, millions of whom had been enfranchised hardly two months. They showed that they appreciated the gravity of the situation. "Those of us who have been working hard in this campaign," she said, "rejoice that the Republican President is to have a strong Republican Congress to work in sympathy with him, and that the new administration can be held to full party responsibility. With a Republican Governor and the removal of the deadlock between Governor and Legislature, we feel that all Republicans are now in position to help the party from the inside to bring about the things we all believe in. The party has come into power at a difficult time, due to the postponement of the settlement of war questions and the financial and business situation; but with both state and nation working together, the party has not only the opportunity, but the full responsibility of accomplishment." Mrs. Livermore characterized the campaign carried on by the women as dignified, restrained and decidedly educational.

League Membership

"The men and women who voted for Senator Harding," said Mrs. Bass, "believing that under his leadership this country would enter the League of Nations, have not had long to wait for their disillusionment. His statement in today's paper is as clear as the one he made at Des Moines, Iowa, when he came out for rejection. Now he says, 'The League is deceased.' But the majority of the people believe in the resurrection, and they also believe in the League and that our place is keeping step with the first real, forward march the civilized nations have ever undertaken simultaneously. When the Council meets in Geneva a week from next Monday it will take up the application of 14 more countries for membership and when they come into the League about 90 per cent of the people of the earth will be within the League; while the United States, glorious in war, proves itself a laggard in peace, hostile, sus-

picious and solitary. I think better of some of the leaders of the Republican Party than that, and I believe that we shall take the seat reserved for us at the round table of the courtliest gathering the world has known since the days of Arthur."

ELECTION OUTLOOK IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia.—The provincial election, which will take place in British Columbia on December 1, will be remarkable for the number of candidates who will be in the field. The removal of the deposit stipulation whereby candidates had to put up \$100 to be forfeited in the event of the depositors not receiving one-half the vote of the successful candidates, has opened wide the political field. In Vancouver City, where there are six seats, indications are there will be upward of 20 candidates offering, while a somewhat similar condition will prevail in Victoria for the four seats open here.

The Liberals and Conservatives will have full tickets in every constituency in the Province. A new element in the political life of British Columbia is the introduction of a Soldier-Labor Party, which will have some 20 candidates in the field. An effort to combine this party with the farmers of the Province has failed, as the latter refuse to ally themselves with any organization for political purposes. In addition to the three parties mentioned, there will be straight Labor candidates out in several constituencies and a number of independents.

During the course of the campaign the Hon. John Oliver, leader of the government, is to announce a policy regarding the government control of the sale of liquor which was approved at the recent plebiscite. The character of this policy will be the outstanding issue of the campaign. All candidates will be asked for their views, and in opposition to the policy there will be a number of Prohibitionists in the field. The Conservative leader, W. J. Bowser, will also outline a policy regarding this control measure.

Although the present Liberal Government has been responsible for some good legislation, including pensions, a department of industries to give loans to returned soldiers and land settlement which has given favorable consideration to the claims of returned men, there is a general belief that it will not be returned to office. Its failure to enforce the Prohibition Act led to the recent reversal of policy at the plebiscite on this issue, and the Liberal Party has suffered in proportion. Present indications are that the Conservatives will be returned to power with a good working majority, although it is recognized that a number of new members, not pledged to either of the old line parties, will be in the new Legislature. Nominations for the Legislature take place on November 10 and from then until the date of the election on December 1, the campaign proper will be in progress.

POLITICAL RIVALRY ON SEA DEPLORED

Sir Auckland Geddes, in Address in Minneapolis, Urges Greater Trust in Relations Between People of Britain and America

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota.—America and Great Britain must avoid national trade competition "organized by government and supported by political action," Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador, declared yesterday.

If the United States or Great Britain, he said, should begin to organize areas of exclusive economic advantage, there "would inevitably come a crash of interests that would at least strain the friendly relations between the countries."

He denied statements appearing in American newspapers that American ships had been placed at a disadvantage with British ships by British Government action. He declared, nevertheless, not "in any sense as a matter of interest," that if the British Empire should adopt a law precisely similar to the American law limiting coastwise traffic to ships flying only its own flag "there would be some far reaching derangements in the business of non-British shipping."

"We are not thinking at present of adopting any such law," he added, "for our trade policy is based on the policy of fair trade and equal opportunity."

Speaking not only as the Ambassador of Great Britain, but as the representative of all the British dominions and colonies, "of one-quarter of the human race," he said he had no hesitation in asserting that he misrepresents no opinion of importance when he declared it was the wish of all the British people to live in peace and amity with the United States and "with all the nations of the earth."

"I sometimes read in your newspapers," he said, "of these subtle, devilish schemes which the British Government is preparing with the object of preventing your trade expansion. I have been a member of the British Cabinet, I have been the Minister of the Crown responsible for the trade policy and activities of the government, and I assure you formally and without reservation that the principle which underlies British trade policy is expressed in the five words:

"Fair trade and equal opportunity. "If we continue to trust one another, if we know as statesmen we can trust one another, not to attempt to steal marches each upon the other, then I believe that the competition of our respective traders will add to and not subtract from the understanding of the one nation by the other."

"Let me declare without any possibility of misunderstanding, the British Government will welcome the cooperation of the government of the United States in dealing with the problems of the East and the West and that so far as trade is concerned, it stands today by its old policy of fair trade and equal opportunity."



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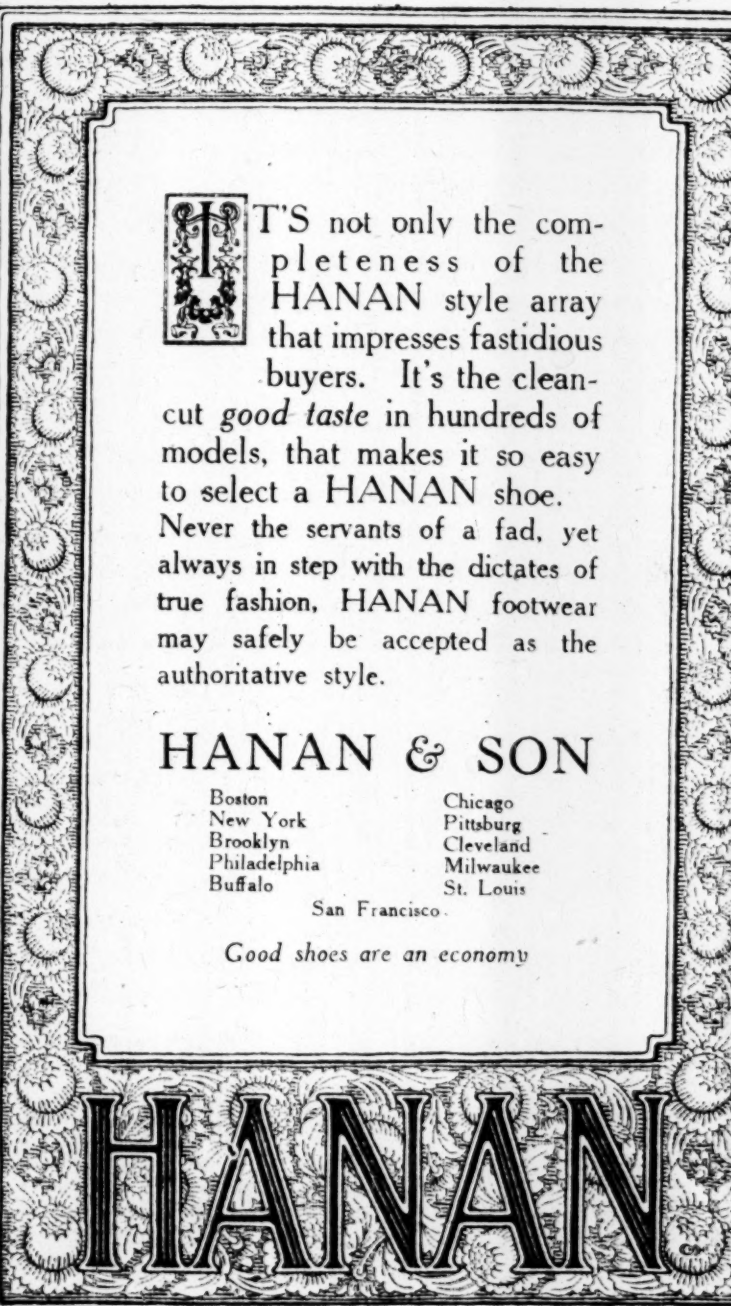
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IN THRACE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Through the open window of our sleeping car suddenly, instead of the smoke and dust that often spoil railway-traveling, came the sweet scent of the grasses of the steppe. A light breeze was gently blowing a green sea that stretched along one side of the railway. Red, yellow, blue, white stars of flowers tinged with a wealth of color this Persian carpet that was spread out over scores of miles around. It was the middle of April. The summer sun had not yet dried up the rich vegetation that thickly covered every inch of soil.

Only a few hours before we had been in dusty Constantinople in the midst of the noisy hurry and bustle of a huge port, and now we were on a virgin prairie as yet untouched by the plow. It was almost a wilderness. Rarely one saw a human being, still more rarely a house. Here and there in the heart of a valley down which a river flowed, a little clump of tiny houses was perched like a bird's nest on the hillside and sometimes one saw the stone walls of the house of some Turkish landowner with outbuildings and an old, old garden. Along the road a heavy cart moved slowly drawn by a pair of oxen. A lonely horseman rode by. But for the most part we saw around us nothing but grass and flowers, a few shrubs, storks picking their way in the swamps, flocks of sheep on the hill sides with the tall traditional figure of the Eastern shepherd on guard over them. Motionless he would stand, in broad-brimmed hat, with a felt cloak hanging from his shoulders, and leaning with both hands on his staff he seemed to gaze with contempt on the train that wound its way across the plain.

Many States, More Nationalities

Many nationalities have made their homes on the broad Balkan. In the narrow valleys and on the hillides with their varying climate and vegetation. The states are not few, but the nationalities are still more numerous. Not so long ago they lived their own lives, thinking as little about Europe as Europe thought about them—except for a certain number of politicians, writers and tradesmen. But war has linked up every one and broken down all barriers. In the Balkans flashed out the flame that kindled the world conflagration. Serbia was in the East the first victim of the war as was Belgium in the West. As a matter of fact the Serbians were the only natural allies of the entente in the Balkans. The Rumanians and the Greeks were artificially drawn into the war; they long tried to maintain neutrality, with a more or less open bias in favor of the central powers. Turks and Bulgars were caught in the orbit of German influence before the war began. Thus in the Balkans the war divided states, if not nationalities, into two camps.

It would be curious to know how the catastrophe of civilization was mirrored in the minds of those shepherds who guard their flocks among the Balkan mountains. Which side received their sympathy, which their hatred? All along the route from Constantinople to Salonika we saw traces of the devastation of war. On the Thracian coast looking out over the Aegean at about 20 hours' distance from the Turkish capital stands the tower of Dedeaqach. Hundreds of years before Christ it was a busy center, as the relics of antiquity found there show; under the Turks it was a port of some significance. The Balkan wars of 1912 gave it to the Bulgars. Now the Allies have given it to the Greeks. When we passed through, we saw a number of buildings that had been wrecked by a British bombardment during the war. Who will rebuild them? The Bulgarians are no longer the masters of Thrace. The railway line was guarded by French colored troops. But these were only a provisional guard. Venizelos, with his shrewd genius, has succeeded in getting Thrace for Greece. Greek soldiers were to occupy this new Province so magnanimously handed over to Greece by European statesmen.

And the people who live in Thrace? What is their view? Whose subjects do they wish to be? No one has asked them. For the third time in seven years the inhabitants of a considerable part of Thrace have had to change their citizenship. They were Turks, they became Bulgars, and now they are ordered to be Greeks. And who knows how long this new phase will last?

Under the Bulgars

During the six years of their rule the Bulgars have done a great for this naturally rich region which merely vegetated under the backward rule of the Turks. The enterprising

Bulgars made roads, built schools, developed agriculture and gave a new impulse to economic life in the region. They had no need to colonize as a considerable part of the rural population were Bulgars. Indeed if one takes the mean among conflicting statistics, there were certainly more Bulgars in Thrace than Greeks. Sometimes there was friction between the Bulgar and the Turkish or rather

of this wrinkled old lady. She has seen many changes, and the end is not yet.

The train stops and new passengers come in, dandified Greek officers, scented and pomaded, with gold rings on their hands. The old Turkish woman suddenly ceases her chatter, shrinks up into a little black bundle of humanity, tries to efface herself. The black eyes look up cautiously and ex-

bers of shops, but the wares are poor and second-rate. The railway station is small, inconvenient, and suggestive of some remote provincial town. The hospitals with which I happened to come into contact indicate a low level of civilization. Everywhere European pretensions, to the detriment of the unsophisticated picturesqueness of Asia. The Greeks seem to be pleased.



Thracians, who were once Turks, then became Bulgars and now are commanded to be Greeks

Pomak (Islamized Bulgar) peasantry. Now they are united by a common antipathy to the Greeks, and perhaps also by the fact that in the world war Turks and Bulgars were brothers in arms. Yet for centuries they were enemies. In 1877 Russia freed the Bulgars and the Serbs from the Turkish yoke. One would have thought that the young Slav states would have been bound by indissoluble bonds to their liberator. Yet not half a century passed and history twisted all the threads and entirely changed the mutual relations between these three states.

This came about as a result of the political and economical plans of European diplomats and businessmen, perhaps, too, because in the Balkans political forces have not yet become sufficiently crystallized. Whole regions like Macedonia, Thrace, Albania and Epirus have not yet finally determined to which of the young states, and to what extent, their real inclinations are set.

Turkish Toleration

The Turks, who for five hundred years were masters of the Peninsula, were never able and perhaps did wish to assimilate. The Muhammadans had all the rights and privileges. The Christians were persecuted as a subject race, but they remained Christian. Moreover, every religion had its own form of internal autonomy, the so-called millet recognized by the State. These millets were the centers that kept alive through the centuries the idea of Greek, Armenian, Serbian, and Bulgarian nationality and independence. In a certain sense it may be said that tolerance proved the ruin of the Turks.

We see the effects of this tolerance in the great variety of languages, costume, customs, and songs in this peninsula. The picturesqueness of the Balkans even breaks into the international sleeping car, the dull respectability of whose few passengers is in contrast with the life and color of the rest of the train. A Turkish woman comes out of the compartment next to us and sits down on her heels in the corridor. She is not shy. In five minutes she is chattering with us, glad enough to find somebody besides the conductor who can talk Turkish. She tells of her native town, Salonika, what a fine city it was before the big fire and how good it was to live there in the olden days—that is to say, under the Turkish régime. Now she is a Greek subject. There was no other issue, for she is the widow of a rich merchant, and it was a case either of resuming their business or of accepting Greek citizenship. There is a vague sparkle in the quick black eyes

lamine the self-assured faces of the officers. With a swift, agile movement she rises from the floor, and like a black shadow disappears into her compartment. Our car is once more respectable and European.

Costumes at Salonika

On the platform of a big station stand groups in many-colored embroidered costumes. Who are they? Greeks? Slavs? Turks? Macedonians? Jews? It is difficult to distinguish them by their dress. And the speech is as many-colored as the costume.

But in Salonika the street signs, the troops, the forms of administration show very plainly that the Greeks are the masters there. They do not form the majority of the population. Their trade competitors, the Jews, are in the majority now as they were under the Turks. Centuries ago the Jews found refuge here from the persecution of the Spanish inquisition, and were treated by the Turks better than by the Christians. Salonika became a sort of Jewish capital. On Saturdays Jewish families used to walk abroad along the quay making a fine show with their sumptuous ancient costumes. These costumes were originally, indeed, not Jewish, but Spanish, but they have become in a way Judaized.

Even now Jewish women are recognizable by their peculiar velvet bodices and their bright silk headdress. But the Jewish colony has to a large extent lost its power during the last few years. In 1917 a big fire destroyed the wealthy quarter. The Greeks show less favor than the Turks and are serious competitors in trade. Moreover, the frontier line set up just behind Salonika and the partition of Macedonia between various nationalities have seriously restricted liberty of trade.

To judge by the appearance of Salonika this part of Greece is ill-organized as yet. This is the second city of Greece after Athens. It is dirty and unkempt. There are num-

bers of shops, but the wares are poor and second-rate. The railway station is small, inconvenient, and suggestive of some remote provincial town. The hospitals with which I happened to come into contact indicate a low level of civilization. Everywhere European pretensions, to the detriment of the unsophisticated picturesqueness of Asia. The Greeks seem to be pleased.

They fought little and unwillingly. But when the moment came to allot the gains of the Allies the Greeks got more than they expected. Their newspapers are full of militant Pan-Hellenism. In the shopwindows hang maps of the new and greater Greece which includes Thrace, the Archipelago and coast of the Aegean, and closely approaches Constantinople. And it is a dogma among the Hellenes that Constantinople itself must become Greek once more.

The Task of the Greeks
The hearts of Greek politicians are aflame with ambitious dreams, and Greek merchants live in great hopes. New masters seem to be arising in the Balkans in succession to the Turks. Ancient Hellas is reviving.

Will the Greeks be able to cope with the gigantic task which the talent and energy of Venizelos have set before them? Will they be able to keep what his diplomacy has given to Greece? It is not easy to rule the Balkans, for great strength is needed.

The Greeks, indeed, are not loved in the Balkans, not only because of their assertiveness, but also it is said because they consider only their own interests. And it will be interesting to see if they can maintain their position merely in virtue of the protection of the statesmen of the West, even of such a strong statesman as Lloyd George. The Balkans seem too singular, too remote from western Europe to take orders and rules of conduct from there.

SARDINE PACK ANNOUNCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROCKLAND, Maine—Horatio D. Crie, director of the Maine Sea and Shore Fisheries, says that the annual pack of sardines on the Maine coast is 2,500,000 cases, selling at \$15,000,000. There are 54 factories and 156 boats, the industry giving employment to 6000 persons. The factories consume 1,500,000 bushels of herring in a normal year and the by-products sell for \$13,000.

THREE PLANS FOR HELPING FARMERS

One Favored Proposes an Arrangement of Credit for Foreign Buyers Through Which Fair Prices Can Be Obtained

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Approval of plans to help American farmers dispose of their products at a fair price by means of an arrangement of credit for foreign buyers, and opposition to the plan to provide temporary loans for farmers, enabling them to hold back their crops, are expressed by competent authorities here. They believe that the credit arrangement, by enabling buyers in other countries to purchase the surplus of American farms, will help the market, give the farmers the chance to sell, and force goods into consumption.

"To issue temporary loans so that farmers could hold back their crops might make it all the more difficult for the foreign market to absorb our surplus," says The American Agriculturist.

Farmer's View

"As one farmer says: 'I don't want to hold my product unduly long in the gamble to realize highest prices. I want to sell it gradually and get some cash to pay my pressing debts. I am willing to take quite a sacrifice on my first sales, should there be some chance for improved prices later on for the balance. If all farmers hold their crops, hoping prices will advance to a point that returns a reasonable profit over recent high cost of production, a crash might come a few months hence even worse than what we have been through in the past two months.'

"The financial world is just beginning to realize what intelligent farmers have feared since armistice day—surplus here, some scarcity abroad, but distribution, finance and government too disorganized to transfer our surplus to the peoples who need it. They are short of the money or goods with which to pay for it. They must have credit until they can turn themselves.

"One constructive plan proposes that the United States Government extend credit to Europe, including Germany, to a total equaling the value of alien property confiscated by the United States during the war. Another is the McHugh plan for the American export corporation, paid up cash capital \$100,000,000. Still another is the Maddox Cotton export plan. Under the Edge law such concerns may issue debentures secured by their guaranteed accounts receivable, and many sell the same to the public to a total 10 times their capital, the bonds being retired as the foreign buyers pay up.

Reasonable Price Advances

"With such credit, Europe would buy American wheat, rye, corn, meats, cotton, pelts, wool, condensed milk,

apples, etc. This renewed demand should be reflected in reasonable price advances which would help to 'let out' our farmers with less loss and without making food much dearer to consumers. All loans or advances on foreign account should require that the money shall be spent here for the products of our farms and factories. 'Uncle Sam thinks such advances should now be made by private initiative. The Allies are not yet even paying interest on the \$10,000,000,000 advanced them by the United States Government during the war. Aside from armament, much of that vast sum represents manufactures and food exported, for which our farms and factories received war prices—but the United States furnished the money, not the foreigner. This government got the money by selling Liberty bonds.

"Our people who invest in loans to aid foreigners to buy here are entitled to a liberal return. The service is worth while if it results in moving our surplus into foreign consumption at prices more favorable to producers."

OIL-BURNING LINER CALLED A SUCCESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec—Rear Admiral G. W. Roome, chief superintendent engineer of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, speaking in a recent interview on oil versus coal for ocean steamships, as exemplified by the recent double voyage of the Empress of Britain between Liverpool and Quebec, declared: "The use of oil fuel on this double trip of the Empress of Britain was an unqualified success. About 20 per cent above the full power designed was obtained on the trip westward. The speed was as great as the fastest run ever made when the ship was new. The run eastward was intended to show the most economical possible running to maintain the scheduled time on arrival. The speeds on the double trip were approximately 13½ knots outward, and 17½ knots homeward. The whole installation for burning oil fuel worked perfectly throughout, and the machinery, which is now fourteen years old, did not give the slightest trouble. At present it is more expensive to burn oil than coal, but the wage cost of about 100 men is saved, with the consequent reduction in the pay and food amount. There is also a saving in the cost of cleaning the ship. The inherent dustiness of coaling used to involve days of cleaning work by 300 to 400 men each trip. Also, only half a dozen men are required to put oil on board, whereas 150 to 200 men are required to coal a ship. Finally, with oil, a more uniform steam pressure is obtainable, and less dirt formed in the boilers and furnaces, all of which lead to economy. Experience over a period will show whether there will be a total saving in cost. We have four ships being built, all fitted to burn oil fuel only. A trial with them will decide whether we will have our other ships converted from coal to oil."

MOTION PICTURE MEETING PROTESTED

Massachusetts Committee "Unqualifiedly Condemns" Methods of National Board of Review at Recent Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Asserting that the National Board of Review presumes to direct the regulation of motion pictures in Massachusetts, the Massachusetts State Committee on Motion Pictures has passed resolutions of protest against a meeting recently held in New York City by this board, to which members of the motion picture industry and some of the mayors of Massachusetts cities were invited.

The committee "unqualifiedly condemns the methods of the National Board of Review in the conduct of this meeting" which it says was arranged by the local censor official of Boston in the name of the Mayor of Boston "for the convenience of the National Board of Review with a statement that 'the expense of this conference, aside from the travelling expenses of municipal representatives, has been provided for.'"

No effort was made at the meeting to discuss the subject for which it was called, the regulation of motion pictures, says the committee, and the intent "was to foist upon the New England people, through publicity of these meetings, the method of the National Board of Review, which is a system of reviewing with lack of any legal authority."

The committee in its protest says that "the final resolution which incorrectly purported to be the result of careful deliberation of New England officials, was put through without opportunity or time for discussion and without recognition of a Massachusetts mayor who addressed the chair."

The committee says in its resolutions that the report presented at the New York conference was a biased report, made by a special committee of 13 appointed by the Mayor's committee of New York, eight members of this special committee being members of the National Board of Review or of the motion picture industry, and it protests against its introduction into the meeting of "New England Mayors" for the purpose of securing "indorsement of the National Board of Review and condemnation of state censorship."

In concluding its protest the committee avers "that the National Board of Review, a private organization in another state, financed by the motion picture industry, presumes to direct the regulation of motion pictures in Massachusetts and that the chief of the licensing board of the City of Boston apparently executes the plans of the National Board of Review."

The Bounteous Thanksgiving Offering of Table Linens

At Prices to be Thankful For

THESE Pure Table Linens are underpriced. We have been forced to shop extensively to find them at prices and in the quality which would make this annual Thanksgiving Sale all that we insist it shall be.

All pieces have been carefully chosen—the quality is remarkable in every case—every thread all linen. It is an offering which we make with confidence and no small amount of real pleasure, for we know it will redound to the credit of our store by giving you unqualified satisfaction.

Pure Linen Table Cloths 7.65 each

Would ordinarily sell for 13.00
Of All Pure Irish Linen, size 2x2 yards; mostly all round designs. Today we would have to pay more for them than we are selling them for.

Pure Linen Napkins 8.35 a dozen

Would ordinarily sell for 10.50
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SPANIARDS DEMAND TANGIER FOR SPAIN

It Is Known, However, That France Would Like to Receive Tangier and to Offer Spain Compensation Elsewhere

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain—Some open movement had been expected toward the settlement of the great and difficult Tangier problem. The first tentative move had already been effected; it cannot be said that, for whatever degree of importance is to be attached to them, they have been of an entirely encouraging character. Semi-officially France and Spain appear to be in a mood to contradict each other, and perhaps to snarl. This is what is being done in the way of asides between the leading newspapers of each capital, each with governmental information and suggestion at its disposal. It is quite evident that for all the unctuous platitudes that are repeatedly expressed at fancy "weekends," and in the public utterances of statesmen on impressive and decorative occasions, there is the keenest feeling on both sides in this matter, and a strong impression that it is not going to be settled without difficulty. It is useless to disguise this fact, and some Spaniards who say little might prefer that artificial suavity should be dispensed with and that both countries should state exactly what they mean and what they feel they must have.

The statements made by politicians for diplomatic purposes are not the same that are being said and felt both in Spain and France. It is within the knowledge of Spain that France would desire to take Tangier and to offer Spain "compensation" elsewhere in the usual diplomatic way. It can be stated with absolute assurance that such an idea would not be entertained for a moment. It is not a matter of statesmen and governments only. These latter want Tangier, and the only possible compromise, which they would accept unwillingly and under new and very special guarantees, is that some form of international control should be established on the port which should not in any way enhance the French position at the expense of the Spaniards.

The Main Point

But the main point is that the Spanish people, who are slow to move in these matters, have, by this time, got the idea of "Tangier for Spain" thoroughly well worked into their systems; they are pleased and satisfied with the fine progress made by General Berenguer; they see that, thanks to a concatenation of events during the past few years, Spain may look forward to a very much improved position in the world and to holding vastly more prestige, and they are not going to begin this new era by surrendering what they regard as "a part of Spain" and a part that is quite essential to their development in Morocco, either to France or to anyone else. This idea having been thoroughly well worked into the minds of the people, and being, in fact, about the only feature of foreign policy that they care or feel strongly about, the government, even if disposed, would not lightly flout opinion in the matter, especially as it has been the aim of successive ministries of publicists, and the press to bring the apathetic Spanish public to some adequate appreciation of foreign affairs. Having done so it would be bad business to disappoint the people at the very outset in a matter in which justice and their pride were concerned.

England as Arbitrator

There is confidence that England will virtually be arbiter as between Spain and France, will see that justice is done in the matter, and it is hoped that she will be largely on the side of Spain in this business. It is very true, as the statesmen say continually, that Spain fervently desires to remain on the very best terms with France, and would make much sacrifice not only to maintain but to improve her good relations, since such a maintenance and betterment would be so much to the advantage of both countries.

To Spain particularly, as is admitted, it would be disastrous to have any unkind feelings entertained toward her on her northern border, while any friction would make the cooperation between the two nations in Africa, so essential to their mutual success, most difficult. But real friction is regarded as unthinkable, although Spain would like to see the French semi-official and unofficial attitude modified. Also France should make no mistake about the strength of Spanish feeling and intentions. A personage of consequence in discussing the situation the other day waved his arm in the direction of the Plaza de la Lealtad and the impressive obelisk there to the heroes of the "Dios de Mayo," murmuring only "Think of that!" The idea or sentiment thus suggested may have been exaggerated, or what some would call a little theatrical, but there was, after all, a meaning behind it.

Need of Amicable Understanding

Unless there is a completely amicable understanding, there are many possibilities for friction in Morocco. Happily

there have been no serious questions as to delimitations in recent times, and at the boundaries there have always been the most cordial relations—expressed at luncheons, by mutual gifts and so forth—between commissions of the two nations that have found themselves there, but there are possibilities. Some months ago the news reached certain circles in Madrid that the French had been violating Spanish territory by occupying a military position in the hinterland of Melilla, in the Hassi Wenzga Valley, within the limits of the Spanish zone. Eventually Mr. Barcia asked a question couched in the plainest terms about it in the Chamber, and the Foreign Minister, the Marques de Lema, gave the smoothest possible reply, stating that the French occupation took place at the request of General Lyautey for the purpose of punishing rebel tribes, that General Lyautey recognized that it was "debatable territory" (an idea that had not occurred to the Spaniards) and that rights to it should be settled when a delimitation commission had examined the situation and bearings of the watershed of the Malaya River, which was the governing factor. Thus it appeared to some that the French, by this occupation, converted into "debatable territory" what had not previously been regarded as anything of the kind.

Preliminary Exchanges

Now we come to the beginning of the preliminary exchanges, or skirmishing, between Madrid and Paris in connection with the agreement which must soon be entered upon. Apparently something had been published in France, or at least telegrams from Paris had been sent to Madrid, with the information that shortly a conference was to be held between England, France and Spain for the purpose of agreeing upon a modification of the statute of Tangier. On becoming aware of this the "Epoca" of Madrid, the organ, he remembered, of Mr. Dato, the Premier, published an editorial note in which it described this information as being a sort of feeler and then said, "The news is entirely gratuitous. The government, as Mr. Dato has declared, has no knowledge of any endeavor to arrange this supposed conference, the origin of which is to be found only in the constant maneuvers of the French colonial section."

But shortly after this the "Epoca" put forward a statement to the effect that a Franco-Spanish conference was about to be held for the discussion of the said statute of Tangier, adding that the conference would not think of modifying the present statute since nothing of it existed that was worthy of the name. It was very probable, it said, that it would not, strictly speaking, be a conference at all, but there would be conversations between the English, French and Spanish governments.

It was now the turn of the "Temps" of Paris which, on receiving this news, stated editorially that this information of the "Epoca" was not confirmed in official circles either in Madrid or Paris. Such are the uncertain and contradictory preliminaries to the inevitable discussions whether made in conversations or at a conference.

France and Spanish Statesmen

The pronouncements, friendly to France but unequivocal in meaning, of various Spanish statesmen at different times are now being recalled. It is noted that during the period when Sanchez de Toca was Premier, a statement appeared in the "Temps" of Paris from its correspondent in Madrid to the effect that a diplomatist of one of the allied countries had visited the Premier, and that Sanchez de Toca had taken advantage of the occasion to remind his visitor that while president of the Spanish Afri-

canist League all his aspirations were directed toward the establishment of a rapid and cordial understanding with France.

When the war broke out he considered that the only proper course to pursue was to maintain themselves in statu quo. He then considered it would be useless to assist with a new ratification of the cardinal points of the Act of Algeciras, an act which remained binding on the nations that were not taking part in the war, according to the usages of international law. Although he had considered it convenient to utilize the services of Raisuli, he came to realize that the place of Spain in Morocco was defined by the various treaties, adding that that situation could be modified by decisions arrived at by mutual agreement and insisting upon his conviction that none of the contracting parties would regard the treaties as scraps of paper. Finally, he said that the signed documents did not admit of any one-sided interpretation, that there could be no introduction of questions of conquerors and conquered in any discussions that might take place, and that he felt that the greatest diplomatic victory that could be achieved by the two countries would be to reach as rapidly as possible the most absolute degree of mutual satisfaction while preserving the most perfect cordiality. At the time of the publication of these words the "Temps" commented favorably upon them.

JOINT BOARD DEMANDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony—A meeting was held recently of the Commercial Employees Association to place before them a reply received from the Chamber of Commerce to a letter requesting a conference on the subject of a minimum wage for adult workers. The following resolution was carried unanimously: "That this mass meeting of commercial employees desires to express its deepest indignation at the dilatory manner in which the representations of the Commercial Employees Association have been met by the Chamber of Commerce. This meeting, therefore, resolves that the executive of the Commercial Employees Association, as representing all classes of employees engaged in commercial employment, be instructed to again communicate with the Chamber of Commerce with a view to arranging the formation of a joint board to deal with the questions of pay and conditions of work. Failing a prompt arrangement upon these lines, the executive is authorized to take all steps it may deem necessary and also to place the matter in the hands of the Federation of Trades."

CANADIAN WOMEN ACTIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario—Delegates from hundreds of women's institutes in western Ontario, branch organizations of town and country under the supervision of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, have just completed their annual convention here. The institutes are perhaps the most democratic women's organizations in the Province and their sphere of activity embraces nearly every good work. An idea of their deliberations may be obtained from the resolutions passed, which included: An appeal to the government to stop the export of Niagara hydro-electric power, on the ground of shortage, and a request that hydro power be extended to become available for farms. They also demanded that the order-in-council which permits interprovincial liquor traffic should be rescinded until a referendum has been taken forbidding such traffic.

SHORTAGE OF PETROL IN GREAT BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—More than any number of warnings, official or unofficial, the latest rise in the price of petrol has produced a general petrol economy campaign in Britain. Motorists everywhere are discussing petrol-saving devices, and not a few car owners are studying for the first time the elementary rules of carburetion and carburetor adjustment.

The modern automatic carburetor is undoubtedly more or less of a petrol waster. In order that it shall give

good results under the ever-varying conditions of load, speed, and atmosphere it must be set to give a mixture rich enough to meet the least favorable combination of those conditions. In other words, during 75 per cent of its running it is using a little more petrol than is really necessary. It is the price one pays for automatic carburetion, and in normal circumstances the all-round convenience is considered well worth the cost. In the present circumstances, however, the question calls for reconsideration both by car owners and manufacturers.

The ideal carburetor would give automatic running as its normal service, and yet be capable of instant temporary adjustment by the driver to meet

all the variations of load, speed, and atmosphere. Both gas and petrol should be under control, and extra air valves, while useful enough in their way, hardly meet the present demand. The successful use of such a carburetor would call for more thought and care in driving but that might not be a disadvantage.

While upon these and similar problems the interest of car owners and drivers is being focused, it is not so generally recognized that much can be done even with the present carburetors to reduce petrol consumption. The difference between the petrol bills of different drivers using the same make and power of car is astonishing until one notes the little economy hab-

its of the more careful driver. To assist their members in preventing waste the Commercial Motor Users Association of Great Britain has recently issued a sheet of instructions for lorry drivers, with the recommendation that employers should allow their drivers a bonus representing half the value of fuel saved on normal consumption. The instructions relate chiefly to the obvious economies such as stopping the engine when delivering or collecting goods, but much more might be accomplished by general educational effort to spread a knowledge of the art of driving a heavy vehicle to the best advantage on give and take roads, and with due consideration to other road users.

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Curtains of imported net, with Cluny edge . . . per pair \$4.75

(Fourth Floor)

For Monday and Tuesday

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in

Household Linens

representing remarkable price concessions

All-linen Damask Table Cloths (the smallest 2x2 yards; the largest 2x4 yards)

each \$9.75, 11.50, 13.50, 15.00, 17.50

All-linen Damask Table Napkins (respectively 20x20 inches; 22x22 inches and 24x24 inches)

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All-linen Double Damask Table Cloths (in circular designs)

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All-linen Double Damask Napkins Size 24x24 inches, per dozen \$15.00
Size 26x26 inches, per dozen \$18.75

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For Monday

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variously priced at

\$1.90, 3.75 & 5.85 per yard

these figures representing about one-half the actual values.

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For Monday

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AUSTRALIA'S PUBLIC SERVICE CRITICIZED

Certain Amount of Discontent Has Been Felt in the Service Itself—Increased Cost of Living Partly the Cause

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
LONDON, England.—The Australian public service has already incurred severe criticism, and in the service itself there is a certain amount of discontent. This applies equally to Commonwealth and states. The increased cost of living is partly responsible for the prevailing dissatisfaction, but it must be remembered that the cost of living in Australia is hardly to be compared with what Mr. Hughes terms "the tragic increase in Europe."

Public service in Australia does not offer many attractive inducements to men possessing above the average ability. In this direction the imperial civil service is distinctly better. In Australia a few good appointments occur from time to time, but they cannot be called attractive ones. Mention of some of the offices to which it is possible for members of the public service to reach might be made, for example—Prime Minister's Department, Treasury, Naval Board, Defense, Repatriation, Works and Railways, Home and Territories, Trade and Customs, Postmaster-General, and others of less importance.

These departmental appointments until comparatively recently carried a salary of £500 a year, with perhaps a few extras for special duties. The salary of the official secretary in Great Britain is fixed at £1000 a year, and this appointment was regarded by some as the blue ribbon of the service in the capital of the Empire. As the salary of this office has not been augmented since the war, it has been found difficult to get the right type of man for this appointment. The last official chosen was promoted from junior rank in the service, which caused considerable surprise. After one year, however, he resigned to accept a responsible and lucrative commercial post.

Pay Inadequate

Meanwhile an acting appointment has been made, and it will not be easy to fill the vacancy unless the government considerably increases the stipend. The Prime Minister recently decried the fact that the regulations would not allow the promotion of men of proven ability. Mr. Hughes recognized that their pay was totally inadequate for their office, and in his characteristic manner he said so.

The imperial service offers many attractions that do not occur in the Australian service, for example—Mr. Alexander Harris, the chief clerk of the Colonial Office, was appointed Governor of Newfoundland, with a commensurate salary, and His Excellency received at the hands of his King the Knight Commandership of St. Michael and St. George.

Many other instances might be mentioned to illustrate the point. The Prime Minister's private secretaries are not forgotten when the Minister retires. Vaughan Nash, who was for a time private secretary to Mr. Asquith, was appointed secretary to the Development Commission and Mr. Bonham-Carter, his successor was given a good appointment, the K. C. B., and married his chief's daughter.

It may be recalled that Mr. Lloyd George, when Chancellor of the Exchequer, was particularly impressed with the ability of Mr. Clark, one of the lesser officials in the Treasury. As a result he was made a member of

the Council of the Viceroy of India, with a salary exceeding £5000 a year. He was subsequently knighted, received other decorations, and on his return to England was appointed Comptroller-General of the Department of Overseas Trade.

No Outlet Offered

The Australian service on the other hand offers no outlet for men of this type. During the war the head of the Defense Department, Mr. Pethebridge, was given the rank of Brigadier-General, the K. C. M. G. and appointed administrator of former German New Guinea, with appropriate salary and allowances, but this was an exceptional case.

In the imperial service, the higher grade public servants are usually graduates of Oxford or Cambridge universities, and some are men of the highest academic attainments. The Australian service is more democratic and promotes men to the highest position available, men who in the majority of cases have not graduated at any university. A former governor-general in a public address deplored this fact, and strongly urged remodeling the service. University graduates are not ineligible for the Australian service, for occasionally special appointments to graduates of Australian and British universities are made, but these posts are generally held by professional men.

The last public Commonwealth Service Commissioner presented a report on the public service, and the Prime Minister stated that a bill had been drafted which largely coincides with Mr. McLachlan's recommendations.

Sweeping Changes

The proposals involve sweeping changes, but it has taken the government some time to decide upon their action. Promotion by seniority in the service has been condemned by the former commissioner. He maintains that it works against efficiency, and discourages ambition and enterprise in the younger officers, but at the same time urges that with so many safeguards, it is practically impossible to move men for mere incompetence or unsuitability. It condemns the formation of outside unions, which it said resulted in years of disloyalty and reduced efficiency. The report very strongly criticizes the evil results of the controlling officers and their subordinates joining the same union.

The task of reorganizing the Australian public service is a serious one, but it is to be undertaken at last. A source of weakness is the low pay of the junior men, and promotion is very slow. Australia, in common with other countries, would appoint two or even three low grade men rather than one really valuable servant who would expect high pay. The deplorable result of this policy is that good men are leaving the public service, and that the rank and file are left to carry on government affairs. Mr. Hughes has the matter in hand—matters that require immediate and careful handling, and everyone looks to him for future efficiency in the public service of Australia.

TRIBUTES PAID TO MR. HOFMEYER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
from its South African News Office.
CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony—General Smuts, the Prime Minister, and others recently made complimentary speeches in the House of Assembly to G. R. Hofmeyr, who has resigned his position as clerk of the House to become Administrator of South West Africa. Mr. Hofmeyr has been clerk for the 10 years since the Union and the Prime Minister declared that the smooth working of the parliamentary machine was in no small measure due to his unobtrusive and continuous activity.

PEACE-TIME COST OF GERMAN ARMY

Pay Is Now Offered to the New Army Equivalent to That of Other National Employees in Corresponding Position

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

BERLIN, Germany.—The statement of Germany's financial situation presented by the German delegates to the Brussels conference deserves fuller publicity than that which it received in the brief cables dispatched at the time. The main facts it contained covered much the same ground as that covered of the memoranda submitted to the allied powers at Spa and subsequently summarized in dispatches to The Christian Science Monitor. Two or three special features of the statement are of interest. "The budget for the army and navy for the year 1920 requires," says the report, "after disposing of 40,000,000 marks revenue, an expenditure of 5,089,000,000 marks. Out of this comes, for the recurring expenditure for the army of 100,000 men and for the navy of 15,000, to be maintained according to the Peace Treaty, 3,043,000,000 marks."

In addition there are required to defray non-recurring expenses about 210,000,000 marks; to defray extraordinary expenses, 1,876,000,000 marks. The amount of 1,876,000,000 marks chiefly comprises the cost of the maintenance of the surplus number of men above the strength of 100,000 which is permitted according to the agreement of Spa till December 31, 1920, the cost of the transfer of discharged men into civilian life, the expenses for the liquidation of the establishment of the dissolved forces, including the administration of justice, and the carrying out of punishments, as well as of those in connection with that part of the navy which is necessary for the mine-sweeping work according to the stipulations of the Peace Treaty.

The Army Footing

"The disproportionate amount of the recurring expenditure for the army and navy in comparison with pre-war times is due principally to the Peace Treaty. The latter compels Germany to abandon general military service and to keep up an army of paid men, with 12 years' service for the men and 25 years' service for the officers. Suitably paid men with such a long service obligation can only be obtained if, instead of the low rate of pay of 30 pfennigs prevailing before the war, pay is offered to them equivalent to the income of the other employees of the country in a corresponding position, and to that of the workmen, respectively. Besides that, the paid soldier demands better clothing, quarters and food than were offered to the soldiers under conditions of compulsory service. He demands, also, during the 12 years of his service, the improvement of his education and preparatory training for a future profession, as well as further state aid on his return to civilian life."

"While before the war a soldier for pay, clothing, quarters and medical aid cost annually on an average 700 marks, the paid soldier involves an expenditure of 12,170 marks per head,

in which amount, it must be admitted, the depreciation of the mark plays a rôle. After allowing for the costs of administration the expenditure on a soldier before the war amounted to 1200 marks; now it has risen to 24,300 marks. Added to the expenses of the German Army comes the expenditure for the army of occupation, the amount of which is inestimable, but will surely reach several milliards."

Dealing with the estimated revenue from taxation and customs the report expects the receipts for the present year will be as follows: Income tax, 12,000,000,000 marks; corporation tax, 900,000,000 marks; property tax, 100,000,000 marks; customs, 2,500,000,000 marks; coal tax, 4,000,000,000 marks; tobacco tax, 1,000,000,000 marks; sugar tax, 160,000,000 marks.

Revenue From Taxation

"To form," says the report, "an estimate of the possible revenue from taxation is difficult, because the capital and income taxes, as well as those on consumption and traffic, are assailing an economic body which is exhausted by the claims of war and which instead of being in a condition of tranquillity is still greatly disturbed. Yet, besides violent encroachments on the process of production, the scale of the prices is fluctuating, and with them always rise or fall the nominal income and capital. To this there must be added that the extent of the valuation of the tax which is determining the amount of the revenue still remains uncertain. The certainty of the definite new frontiers of Germany will be settled by the plebiscite, which will take place in the separate territories. For the moment the loss of one-tenth of the superficial area of Germany is to be reckoned upon. Already, the loss which this figure indicates shows how important will be the deficiency in the material taxable capacity through curtailment of the area."

"This deficiency will be multiplied many times over as soon as the economic, political, and material value of the lost districts can be estimated. Putting aside these general points of view which influence the revenue from taxation, it is still to be pointed out that the fear of new taxation has greatly instigated the flight of capital, which, for a long time has been exceedingly difficult to be successfully fought against for the reason that the so-called 'gap' in the west has essentially facilitated this flight. It is to be remarked further, that the levying of the new taxes is occurring at the moment when industry and commerce are laboring under adverse circumstances, specially produced by the fluctuation of the exchange, and that they have lost again, in part, profits that they had formerly gained."

Referring to Germany's economic future the report says: "If, altogether, Germany can pay the debts imposed upon her, she can only do so in merchandise. In future it will be no longer possible to cover a passivity of the balance of trade resulting from a surplus of merchandise by other items in the balance of payment. These other items—proceeds from foreign capital and navigation—fall away for a very long time, on account of the effect of the Treaty of Versailles. Only through the greatest possible augmentation of export and the restriction of the import to the exigencies of life can, in regard to obligations for reparations, a compensation of the balance of payment be obtained. These economic connections must be realized if the future problem of German foreign trade is to be rightly judged."

INDIAN CONGRESS ADOPTS PROGRAM

Calcutta Gathering Has Now Definitely Decided to Follow Policy of Non-Cooperation

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

CALCUTTA, India.—The Indian Congress which met in Calcutta to discuss the question of non-cooperation has definitely decided to adopt that policy. Only one or two members of the Moderate Party attended the meeting, and these were howled down when they attempted to address the delegates. The program of non-cooperation which the congress has decided to adopt includes:

- (a) surrender of titles and honorary offices and resignation of nominated seats in local bodies;
- (b) refusal to attend government levees, durbars, and other official functions held by the government officials or in their honor;
- (c) gradual withdrawal of children from schools and colleges owned, aided or controlled by government, and in place of them to establish national schools in the various provinces;
- (d) gradual boycott of British courts by lawyers and litigants and establishment of private arbitration courts by their aid for the settlement of private disputes;
- (e) refusal on the part of the military, clerical and laboring classes to offer themselves as recruits for service in Mesopotamia;
- (f) withdrawal of candidates of their candidature for election to the Reformed Councils and refusal on the part of the voters to vote for any candidate who may, despite the Congress advice, offer himself for election;
- (g) boycott of foreign goods.

Clear Political Vision

In his closing address the President, Rajput Rai, said that he rejoiced to find that the country had found its own soul, and that the national assembly had a clear political vision and a clear conception of the means by which they could accomplish the end which they desired. He was glad that they had found that the country's salvation must come from the country itself, and that paltry reforms, tinkering with the administration here and there, would not meet their needs. The program they had decided to adopt was that of non-cooperation, and although he was wholeheartedly in favor of it, he did not altogether agree with the details of the scheme. He was himself wholeheartedly opposed to the withdrawal of boys from schools and colleges, because it was impossible to construct a national system of education without a national government. They must direct all their energies

to have a national government, and until they obtained that it was useless to talk of national education. There was, he agreed, a great deal of truth in Mr. Ghandi's contention that western education has given them slave psychology, but they must acknowledge that western education, with all its crookedness, had done wonders. With regard to the decision that all lawyers should withdraw from the courts, he said that he thought this would be found to be impracticable. Let them avoid British courts as much as possible, but so long as the British Government was in the country it was impossible to avoid them altogether.


Courts of Arbitration

Lawyers, he said, gave their time and money to the political movement, but at the same time he must say that they generally went back when the crisis came. He was strongly in favor of the scheme to establish courts of arbitration and he appealed to them to use these whenever possible. What was really at the bottom of their political slavery, he declared, was economic bondage and economic exploitation. If they really wanted to make non-cooperation effective they must strike at the root of the economic exploitation of the country. The only really good recommendation in the program was for the improvement of "swadeshi" by the manufacture of piece goods here. There was a great deal of force in Mr. Ghandi's remark that in all the government councils there was an insidious poison which might demoralize their men who went there, and he did not consider that they could associate themselves logically and morally with people whom in the bottom of their hearts they considered were not their friends but their enemies. Lastly, he strongly advocated the cultivation of public opinion outside India. He knew the force of this influence, and he wished to lay emphasis on the absolute necessity of their carrying on a campaign of publicity in all foreign countries.

RECENT RIOTS IN BELFAST

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

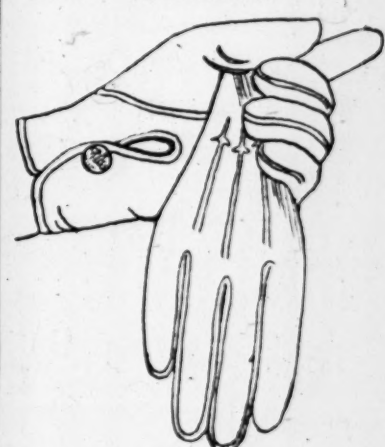
BELFAST, Ireland.—Belfast kept quiet for just one week after the rescinding of the curfew order, and then the smoldering embers of sectarian and political bitterness burst once more into flame. On this occasion, however, "uniformed men" seem to have been the chief aggressors, and their first night's work resulted in the brutal murders in their homes of three Sinn Féin Roman Catholics. One policeman was shot in the melee which followed and 25 people were wounded. In spite of the reinforcement of curfew the riots are continuing. Faction fights were freely indulged in, and the fire brigade was kept busy putting out several destructive fires.



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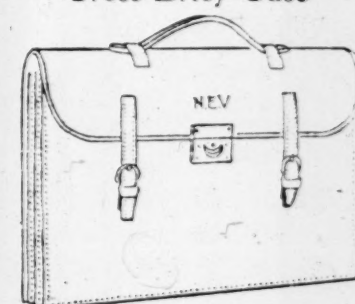
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BUSINESS AVIATION HAS MANY OPENINGS

Over Long Distances and Where Roads Are Scarce and Bad and Railways Are Non-Existent Aeroplanes Score Heavily

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In commercial aviation there are two different points of view to be kept in mind. First, there is the view of the person who wants to use the aeroplane as an aid to his own productions and there is, secondly, the view of the person who produces the aeroplane. One assumes that the first will buy from the second and that though their interests will be common as regards the development of aerial navigation, they may come into direct conflict as consumer and producer.

The path of progress is beset with countless difficulties and among the problems to be immediately faced are those of largely overcoming adverse weather conditions, rendering more easy the work of landing machines, designing aircraft, that are inherently stable and yet easily handled, cutting down the weight of engines without loss of power, increasing the lifting power of aeroplanes without disproportionate increase of weight; insuring the greatest reliability of aeroplane, and cheapening the cost of manufacture. These are but a few of the difficulties. It is known, by the experiments conducted in the United States, Italy and Spain, that flying applied to transport of mails is possible, and the heads of the great aeroplane manufacturers do not hesitate to talk of aerial passenger trips to India, North and South America and Australia.

Mail and Passengers

It is fairly obvious that the aeroplane of today is more suited to the conveyance of passengers and mail than to the carriage of heavy goods, but it is unlikely that the aeroplane can compete for short distances in civilized countries with the motor or railway train. Where the aeroplane scores is over long distances say 200 miles or more, and in countries where roads are scarce and bad and railways non-existent. Some two years before the war an engineering firm was engaged in laying down an oil pipe line from wells about 100 miles up country to a certain port.

A member of the firm in question was seized with the brilliant idea that the engineer in charge of the job could do his work better by aeroplane than by land. He had to superintend the work of many hundreds of native laborers working in big gangs at various points along the line. If he started at one end it took him a week or two before he had completed his inspections, and if anything went wrong at a distant point it took him several days before he could get there by trekking over the desert. The originator of the aeroplane scheme held quite rightly that if he could go direct from end to end in a couple of hours and travel from gang to gang in a few minutes it would add considerably to the efficiency of the job. But the idea did not work in practice, for while the originator of the idea bought an aeroplane and learned to fly it himself, it never arrived on the scene of the job.

As Safe by Air As Land

Nevertheless, such a scheme would be a perfectly simple business proposition today. War planes have flown in Egypt, the Sudan, in Syria, and in Mesopotamia, and have demonstrated that it is possible and even easy to cover hundreds of miles a day with unfailing regularity over deserts in all kinds of weather. There would be no need for an engineer in charge of a big pipe line or railway construction to learn to fly himself, for he would merely engage a first-class aviator, steady and reliable, with plenty of war experience, as a kind of superior chauffeur. Each gang of workmen would provide and prepare a landing place at the scene of their operations and the engineer would be conveyed from gang to gang at the respectable speed of 100 miles per hour.

He would perform the journey at least as safely as he would do it by and over deserts or through the bush and jungle, and he would do it far more comfortably, because he would be taken higher where the air is cooler. Here is a concrete example of how aeroplanes become a business proposition to any big engineering firm engaged in railway or road construction in undeveloped countries. Such uses can be extended in many ways. The cost of upkeep for aeroplane and the wages of the pilot and of the mechanics to keep the machine in tune, would soon be paid for out of the sums now needed to pay for slow rail and boat transit, and for horses, camels, carts, bearers and so forth necessary for desert or bush transport.

Extra Comfort in Flying

Similarly the big oil or mining firms, whose operations are conducted in poorly developed countries will find it a simple business proposition to maintain a small fleet of aeroplanes, with mechanics and pilots, so that their officials—whether engineers, paymasters, cashiers, bookkeepers, or business managers—can travel from well to well, or from mine to mine, or from headquarters on the coast to the scene of operations inland, comfortably, quickly and safely. Those who imagine that an aeroplane needs a 300-acre field in which to land will do well to remember that British pilots to the Royal Air Force and French pilots also, have flown regularly over mountains, starting from the landing in little patches of level ground in the valleys.

Royal Flying Corps aviators have also flown constantly over the Afghan

Hills around the Khyber Pass during the troubles on the Indian northwest frontier, and likewise American aviators have flown over the mountains and volcanoes of Mexico, and on old-fashioned underpowered machines. The mining official whose journeys on mule back entail crawling over mountain passes, along narrow tracks overhanging precipices and across primitive stick and string bridges with chasms below, is hardly likely to jib at making the journey in comfort by air in an hour or two instead of several days. The extra comfort and saving in time alone make such a method of transport a business proposition.

Useful on Big Ranches

In the inspection of ranches there is another use for the aeroplane, and there is little doubt that before long the owner of a vast sheep run in South America or Australia will go from station to station in motor cars in preference to using horses. Despite bad roads, or no roads at all, the car of the proper colonial type will average a better speed over unbroken country than a horse; but when one considers that even a moderately powered aeroplane will cover 80 to 100 miles an hour, the immediate advantage to the owner of a big sheep run who wishes to keep in close touch with his flock will be easily perceived.

For other than inspection purposes the aeroplane would be of equal advantage, for most big ranches and runs are far removed from railways, and it would frequently be quicker and more pleasant for the owner to fly direct to the nearest city, when bound there on business, than to endure a long and tedious railway journey. There is, of course, the obvious objection that every foreign or colonial city has not got an aerodrome where the machine could be landed and housed, but it was equally true that 20 years ago few towns in Great Britain or America had got a garage at which touring cars could be housed, yet the demand quickly produced the supply. The aeroplane cannot as yet be considered as a substitute for the goods train or the motor lorry, where heavy haulage is concerned, yet there are instances in which the aeroplane becomes a commercial proposition even for such purposes.

Over the Mountains

A certain firm owns some property in mountain country, whence they excavate tungsten. The site of the works is only 40 or 50 miles from a port on a straight line, but a ridge of mountains intervenes. No railway can go to it without a detour of hundreds of miles or the making of elaborate cuttings and tunnels at a cost of many millions of pounds. Consequently all the material has to be packed over the mountain on mules for 50 miles or so, by devious tracks and passes, at a vast expense of time and labor. Yet owing to the very high value per ton of the material as delivered at the port it would actually pay to deliver by aeroplane. A type of aeroplane today habitually goes up to 12,000 feet or more with a load of a couple of tons, and with petrol for six or eight hours flying, and making plenty of allowance for adverse winds, the 50-mile journey would not take more than an hour, so that with two tons of lead and petrol for one hour only that aeroplane could easily reach 17,000 feet.

As the site of the works mentioned is high up in the mountains, an aeroplane starting thence would only have to climb about 7000 or 10,000 feet to get over the highest part of the ridge between the port and the works, so that it would be perfectly sound as a business proposition to use these machines to take loads of two tons direct to the port. And they could bring back an equal load of supplies for the works, either food, tools, fuels, chemicals, or light machinery. There must be many other valuable properties similarly situated, where the transport of their products would be greatly accelerated and cheapened by the use of aeroplanes and now the war is over industries will have to work hard to make up for lost time and quick deliveries and the cheapest means of transport will count for much.

BETTER ROADS FOR QUEBEC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—The promise was made by the Hon. J. A. Tassier, Minister of Roads, that the abolition of the few remaining toll bridges in the district of Montreal would be strongly recommended to the Minister of Public Works, and that he hoped that within a year these would pass out of existence, while there would be still more improved roads to enable the people to communicate freely with each other. The belief of the provincial government was that by the provision of good roads they would arrest the desertion from the farms to the cities by making life more agreeable for them. The good roads policy of the government had placed them in the position of being the banner Province of the Dominion, not only as regards roads, but general financial condition, while millions of dollars had been brought into the Province by tourists.

ARBOR DAY IN SOUTH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

RALEIGH, North Carolina.—Arbor Day was observed in the public schools of North Carolina yesterday. In a letter mailed from his office in Raleigh to the city and county school superintendents, Dr. E. C. Brooks, state superintendent of schools, calls the attention of the school officials to the value of trees and forests to the rising generation, and declares that there is no pleasanter and more effective way of impressing upon the child the beauty and value of trees than by planting them in and about the school grounds and giving to them the needed subsequent care and attention.

READJUSTMENT AT THE QUAI D'ORSAY

Although French Foreign Policy May Remain Unaltered, Diplomatic Changes Denote Better Anglo-French Relations

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The recent changes in the personnel at the Quai d'Orsay, the French Foreign Office, are exceedingly important. If they do not denote a change in the foreign policy of France they are taken in official circles to indicate a change in the manner of conducting that foreign policy.

The substitution of Philip Berthelot for Maurice Paléologue as the General Secretary, the permanent official as distinct from Ministerial chief, at the Quai d'Orsay, must make a considerable difference; for the personal element counts for very much in European politics. Mr. Paléologue, who is an ambassador of distinction, took up this post when Mr. Millerand succeeded Mr. Clemenceau as Premier making France less subservient to British influence. There was no desire to injure the entente but there had been growing feeling that a somewhat different orientation of policy than that pursued by Mr. Clemenceau, notoriously British in his sympathies, was called for. Mr. Paléologue as the executive officer of Mr. Millerand did his best to put French foreign affairs on a fresh footing. He has succeeded. France has regained her independence.

Methods Rather Brusque

But it must be confessed that how-ever necessary was this readjustment it has been effected with what were inevitably unhappy results to the entente. England had not been accustomed to France striking out in her own way and carrying out plans of which Mr. Lloyd George did not approve. To get France on what were regarded as the right lines again there was an unpleasant shattering of illusions and there sprung up between Downing Street and the Quai d'Orsay sentiments which were not always of the friendliest character. Often the actions of the Quai d'Orsay were brusque. They shocked the British; and the attempt to get away from the too personal relations back to the more formal diplomatic relations produced much friction.

Now Mr. Paléologue, when he took up this somewhat thankless task, stipulated that he would only go on as long as Mr. Millerand remained Foreign Minister of France. With the elevation of Mr. Millerand he regarded his mission as at an end. He resigned, giving place to Mr. Berthelot whose methods are expected to be rather more suave.

Changes Significant

Mr. Berthelot, although he takes up the title of General Secretary for the first time, has in reality until the advent of Mr. Paléologue long been in charge of French foreign policy. His title was that of general director and as such he was regarded as the permanent chief of the Foreign Office. He acted in that capacity under Mr. Clemenceau. In a sense he was superseded, although he retained his old title. The office of General Secretary was, in the form in which it existed under Mr. Millerand, practically new. Mr. Paléologue was in effect put over the head of Mr. Berthelot, who sunk to a subordinate position.

The nomination of Mr. Berthelot as General Secretary may be taken as a promotion. While he has expressed agreement with the diplomatic conceptions of his predecessor and of Mr. Millerand, and continuity of policy is therefore assured, nevertheless, he is likely to be entirely friendly in his relations to Great Britain and may be reckoned upon to adopt always an amiable manner. On the whole, the change is calculated to have a wholesome influence.

The other changes have a similar significance. The post of Director has

been given to Mr. de Peretti, who is a distinguished diplomatist who has held posts in South America, was Chargé d'Affaires in Mexico, and afterward First Secretary in Washington. He is regarded as a most able compiler of diplomatic notes and should be able to present the French case with clear logic. Then there is Mr. Hermite, who is Director of the Cabinet, a very important post. Mr. Hermite was associated with Jules Cambon in Berlin and will be a devoted auxiliary of Mr. Berthelot.

A Remarkable Man

After all, of course, it is the personality of Mr. Berthelot which matters most. He is truly a remarkable man. The son of the famous French chemist of that name, he has, perhaps, the fault of sometimes treating politics as a kind of chemistry and forgetting the personal element. That, at least, is a reproach which has sometimes been made against him, but the last few years have done much to teach all European diplomatists the importance of trying to understand not the mere tendencies of state departments but the sentiments of the peoples. It is not sufficient to look at the map and to draw diagrams as though strictly impersonal problems were to be solved. It is useless to have hard and fast conceptions of the character of this or that people. A profound study which will take note of the constant changes of sentiment and which will endeavor to ascertain the causes is necessary in the new Europe.

Practically the whole of Mr. Berthelot's career has been passed at the Quai d'Orsay. He has travelled very little. He has not come into direct contact with the peoples of the different countries. This is undoubtedly a drawback but on the other hand he has the advantage of having lived uninterruptedly at the Quai d'Orsay and of being personally acquainted with all the diplomatic transactions of the past 20 years or more. Aided by a prodigious memory he has thus at his finger tips the history of every question—an invaluable asset to a man who is virtually responsible for the foreign policy of France.

All the Strings Held

What he may lack in particular knowledge of America or Spain or Italy or Syria or the Balkans he makes up for in his general knowledge of what has passed concerning them at Paris. He holds all the strings. Probably there is no man in France who knows so much and knows so precisely what has been done. Official records are always rather scanty and in any case it is not easy to trace the thread of negotiations. Mr. Berthelot remembers all these negotiations and can correlate them. There have been several attempts to put him in the background but always it has been found necessary to appeal to him for an account of what has really taken place in such and such a question.

One of the principal factors in European politics, indeed the dominant factor, is the relationship of England and France. That relationship more than the relationship with America must influence the whole course of events. Now Mr. Berthelot is a believer in the entente. He is credited with the intention of preparing to build it on stronger foundations. If each separate question is to be discussed as it arises between the Allies there will never be a real understanding, and what is proposed is that there should be a general conference and the laying down of permanent guiding ideals. A move in this direction is likely to be soon made. Mr. Berthelot believes that as between allies all the cards should be laid on the table. There has been lately far too much secrecy, each European country taking its own path and keeping the other countries in the dark. The new secretary is opposed to this policy. He is personally friendly with the British diplomatists and there is every hope that he will begin a new era in Franco-British relations.

ANGLO-FRENCH AGREEMENT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria.—The French and British authorities have arrived at an agreement concerning the reciprocal handing over of persons guilty of crimes in the zones for which mandates have been confided to them.

CORPORATION TAX AND COOPERATORS

Member of Parliament Says British Law Saddles Movement With a Form of Income Tax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England.—Austen Chamberlain's invitation to Cooperative Union officials, during the passage of his finance bill, to submit alternative proposals to the corporation profits tax has been much discussed throughout the cooperative movement. The recommendations of the Cooperative Union's income tax committee, recently circulated among cooperative societies preparatory to the special emergency conference convened to decide the attitude of the movement now that the tax has become law, have added interest to the discussion.

One of these recommendations was that the Chancellor's invitation should be accepted. It is interesting, therefore, to learn the views of W. Graham, M.P. for Edinburgh, one of the members of the Income Tax Commission who signed the reservation relating to cooperative societies. These views are set forth in a letter to the St. Cuthbert's Cooperative Association, a copy of which was handed to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by A. Whitehead, general secretary of the Cooperative Union. The letter reads as follows:

The Largest Vote

"With reference to our correspondence regarding the application of corporation tax to the undistributed portion of the surplus arising from the trading of cooperative societies, may I state the position briefly as a basis for discussion of policy in the movement?"

"You will remember that, along with others in the House of Commons, I strenuously opposed the application of corporation tax in this manner. The history of that effort need not be recalled. We were defeated eventually, although we obtained the largest vote that has ever been cast against the government. Mr. Chamberlain adhered to his proposal, and there is no doubt that he gained support from the fact that he was able to plead that the cooperative societies had not responded to his appeal for an alternative."

"Of course they were perfectly right in adopting that attitude, because, as he himself admitted, there was no logic in the proposal that he made. It is admitted that corporation tax is just a form of income tax, and at the eleventh hour in the controversy many of us felt that a strenuous effort should be made to save the societies from any variation of it. In that attitude we were encouraged by the belief—probably well founded—that Mr. Chamberlain would have accepted al-

most any alternative in order to have been able to withdraw the proposal now incorporated in the Finance Act. For this purpose it was suggested that there might be, for one year, a registration fee, based on the share capital of the societies, small in percentage, and regulated so as not to produce more than the estimated yield of the corporation tax as now applied.

Application of Income Tax

"It is true that the cooperative movement would have rightly objected, but the following reasons are important. In the first place, the present tax is probably the beginning of the application of income tax to the surplus from mutual trading. Assuming that governments succeed which are not too friendly toward cooperation, the existing imposition will be a convenient starting-point. The alternative suggested would have removed this danger. Secondly, if the cooperative movement had to choose between a registration fee and the application of corporation tax, it would have undoubtedly have preferred the former, since it carried with it no admission of the principle of income tax in this connection. Thirdly, it must be remembered that in the report of the Royal Commission on the Income Tax are other recommendations with reference to the legal and general position of cooperative societies on which probably there will be substantial agreement. They will be considered when the new income tax bill is before the House in the autumn. A registration fee for one year would have been a temporary device until the whole question of the movement and taxation could have been considered thoroughly in connection with the wider problems of British income tax. It is quite possible that the Treasury would then have departed from the illogical device of corporation tax that has now been employed."

"Unfortunately, for reasons which I can hardly explain here, I was pre-

cluded from suggesting this alternative in the House. The result is that the movement is saddled with a form of income tax, and a precedent, always valuable in law-making, has been established. Let us hope that it may not be so expensive to the cooperative movement as some of us are inclined to fear."

Cooperators' Conference

Acting under the instructions of the special London conference of June last, a special emergency conference was convened to determine the attitude of the cooperative movement toward the recent imposition of the corporation profits tax.

The delegates came from all parts of the United Kingdom, and represented in the fullest sense the 4,000,000 members of the cooperative movement. The official resolution which pledged the conference to use "all the resources and powers of the cooperative movement" in the effort to secure the repeal of the corporation tax, to the use of "all legitimate means to defeat the working" of the tax and to "insure its abolition," was moved by H. J. May, secretary of the Parliamentary Committee, who said that the movement was in the last resort prepared to go all the way in resisting the tax, but that time had not yet come. They were prepared to fight, but they were not prepared for anarchism and Bolshevism in the cooperative movement.

An amendment from the Shrewsbury, Stockport and Stratford societies, calling upon cooperative societies to refuse to pay the tax and defy the law, received 1655 votes as against 1912 for the official resolution.

NEW SYRIAN CONGRESS PLANNED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria.—The Syrian Ministry is preparing to call upon the great notabilities of the country to form a new Syrian Congress. Its purpose will be to elaborate the new constitution of the country.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

ELECTION EFFECT
IN BUSINESS WORLD

Republican Victory Finds Feeling of Confidence and Optimism Expected to Be Followed by Tangible Evidence Later

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Except for expressions of confidence by financial and business men that the election of the Republican national ticket will result eventually in an improvement in general conditions, no immediate effects were felt or expected on the exchanges in the United States. The Republican victory had long since been discounted in the speculative market and, of course, readjustments which have been under way for some time would not be expected to show any decided acceleration on the tape until the new order of things had time to get into action.

However, the expression of confidence on the part of Wall Street and business men who generally appear to be in accord with President-elect Harding's attitude of "less government in business and more business in government" is regarded as important for it foreshadows voluntary cooperation of business with government, a condition that is quite essential to the successful functioning of an organization so great as that of a nation.

The consensus of opinion among bankers and brokers is that the stock market will, in time, respond to the Republican victory. To them Republican rule means tariff protection for industries. It means there will be what they believe to be a more equitable distribution of tax burdens. It means a nearer approach to their idea of a stable government and elimination of waste.

May Be Slight Improvement
So far as the national elections have contributed to keep business in suspense this restraint will be lifted and there may be a slight improvement. Generally, however, manufacturers recognize as useless the forcing of transactions. They have reduced prices somewhat but hope for a return of more active conditions in view of the manifestly depleted stocks and the revival expected with elections over and the new government order assured.

It is felt that the administration of the departments and functions of government will be in less theoretical and more practical hands. So many large units of business, such as steel and textiles, feel a little easier when they contemplate present and probable world conditions of competition, as affected by badly dislocated exchanges. Current world prices and import figures have been symptomatic in these lines. The tariff issue is entangled with the debt issue internationally, so all the more will it need careful and expert handling, a thing expected to come with the new administration.

The difficulties ahead of the President-elect in formulating any comprehensive scheme for the rehabilitation of business, founded as it must be on the adoption of a wise taxation reform policy, are recognized as great, but there is every confidence in Wall Street that the task will be accomplished with success for all concerned.

Shipping Men Interested
Shipping men are particularly interested in what Mr. Harding's policy may be with reference to granting preferential duties on goods carried in American bottoms. Such duties would permit lower port charges and encourage the merchant marine. But to grant them commercial treaties with other nations would need amendment.

Views of some leading bankers follow: E. V. R. Thayer, president of the Chase National Bank, of New York, said: "The result of the election will have a good effect upon business. It will have a stabilizing tendency. People may now look forward with some assurance of steady conditions, and may know pretty well what to expect for a considerable time to come. Irrespective of political opinion, people are glad to have the future clearly mapped out."

Lewis L. Clarke, president of the American Exchange National Bank, of New York, said: "On the whole, the result of the election cannot be otherwise than satisfactory to the business interests of the country. It will restore a feeling of confidence, something which has been sadly lacking, and is bound to have a helpful effect when considering the many problems. The good effect of the election will not show itself at once. I do not believe that we are justified in looking for any blaze of glory. There are many weighty problems awaiting solution in the nature of money, credit and commodities, and no matter which party might have been successful, these questions could not be solved without a great deal of thought and deliberation. We are a great country and a great people, and if given a chance can demonstrate our ability to the world. The election will doubtless give added confidence to the entire industrial world, and in that alone is a factor of optimism, and, together with the fact that President-elect Harding is sane and clear on the tax question—and with this given proper consideration—we should have a decidedly bright outlook for business."

BANK OF SPAIN RATE ADVANCED
MADRID, Spain—The Bank of Spain has advanced its discount rate 1 per cent to 6 per cent. The 5 per cent rate had been in effect since November 20, 1919.

DIVIDENDS

The Pennsylvania Coal & Coke Corporation has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable November 10 to stock of record November 6.

The Central Arkansas Railway Light Corporation has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable December 1 to stock of record November 15.

The Middle States Oil Corporation has declared an extra dividend of 1 per cent and the regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, payable January 1, 1921, to stock of record December 10, 1920.

The New River Company has declared a dividend of \$1.50 a share on the preferred stock, payable December 1 on stock of record November 20. This dividend is on account of accumulated payments and was due February 1, 1915.

The Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company has declared a dividend of 15 per cent for the year ended June 30 last. In the preceding period 12 per cent and a stock bonus of 6 1/4 per cent were paid.

The Border City Manufacturing Company has declared the quarterly dividend of 8 per cent, payable November 15 to stock of record November 3. It paid 10 per cent last quarter, and 8 per cent and 6 per cent for previous quarters this year.

The Boston Manufacturing Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable November 15 to holders of record November 5.

The American Locomotive Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common stock and of 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred stock, payable December 31 to stock of record December 13.

The Timken Detroit Axle Company has declared the regular bi-monthly dividend of 2 per cent on the common stock, payable November 15 to stock of record November 5.

The American Cotton Oil Company has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent on the preferred stock, payable December 1 to stock of record November 11. The annual meeting will be held December 2.

EXPORT AND IMPORT
FIGURES COMPARED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The statistical department of the Board of Trade has issued the monthly accounts of trade of certain foreign countries and British possessions, including figures received up to September 28 last. The statements for Germany and Austria-Hungary are not at present available. A comparison, however, is possible between the following countries: Belgium, France and Belgium cover the period of seven months ended with July, and those for the United States of America for six months ended with June:

	1920	1919
United Kingdom	£1,042,588,000	£802,461,000
France	870,426,000	740,490,000
Belgium	258,262,000	231,149,000
United States	613,490,000	538,523,000
Exports		
United Kingdom	£774,919,000	£600,672,000
France	448,359,000	351,054,000
Belgium	196,634,000	234,009,000
United States	866,571,000	824,777,000

COPPER MARKET
LOOKING UPWARD

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Copper market conditions are looking upward, according to well-informed trade authorities.

It is learned in the trade that the American Smelting and Refining Company has made some rather substantial sales, although the amount is said not to exceed 20,000,000 pounds in all. Part of the business was for export and will be reported to the Copper Export Association for distribution among the members of the association.

The inquiry from domestic consumers continues larger than in some time, and several of the leading selling agencies have taken over some of their regular customers recently at 15 cents per pound delivered. It is said that on the contracts placed early shipments are called for and the big interests are not willing to accept large contracts for future deliveries at the same figure, apparently believing that the price will move upward with any further increase in the demand.

RAILROAD SEEKS TO
INCREASE CAPITAL

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad applied Friday to the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to increase its capital stock by \$60,000,000 and to issue 6 per cent first and refunding mortgage bonds to the amount of \$109,000,000. The issue of capital stock would be distributed pro rata among the stockholders. This would transfer to capital account \$60,000,000 of the railroad's surplus of about \$200,000,000. The issue of bonds is sought to reimburse the railroad's treasury for expenditures out of earnings in additions and betterments on the line. Of the total, \$80,000,000 worth of the proceeds would be held in the railroad's treasury for any lawful purpose, including dividends, while the remaining \$29,000,000 worth would be for future additions and betterments to property.

REPORT ON BUSINESS HOUSES
NEW YORK, New York—R. G. Dun & Co. reports 923 commercial failures in the United States in October involving \$38,914,659 of liabilities, against 677 for \$29,554,288 in September, and 463 for \$6,871,966 in October last year.

SWISS MAY RAISE
CUSTOMS DUTIES

Finance Commission Proposes Higher Tariff on Imports to Wipe Out Annual Deficit

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
BERNE, Switzerland—It is a charming habit of the Swiss Federal Council to frequently summon the big commissions for the preparation of legislative measures to some beautiful spot in the mountain or the lake districts, instead of to the federal capital. For example, the commission charged with the compilation of the federal draft of a constitution for the League of Nations held its meetings, in 1918, at Tervier and Wengen.

Quite recently, Kandersteg, the lovely mountain village at the highest point of the famous Lötschberg railroad line, had the honor of harboring the Federal Finance Commission. Forty-five prominent Swiss financiers and economists, many parliamentary experts among the rest, devoted a week, under the chairmanship of Mr. Musy, secretary to the Swiss treasury, to the study and discussion of the country's financial situation and the means of improving it.

It was very urgent, indeed, for the government, Parliament, and specialists to inquire earnestly into the bad financial condition of Switzerland. What Mr. Musy told the Kandersteg meeting requires no commentary. The extra military expenditure caused by the war having ceased, and the salaries of the federal employees having been raised considerably, it has become possible to imagine the state of the federal exchequer during the next years.

Expenses to Be Reduced

There will be an annual deficit of about 150,000,000 francs. It was the commission's task to find out the means of covering these deficits. Seeing that the treasuries of all the cantons, and numerous municipalities, too, are showing large deficits (70,000,000 and 30,000,000 francs, respectively), the commission had to come to the decision that taxes on incomes most appropriate for cantons and municipalities ought to be reserved to them. Besides, the experts had to consider the probability of the federal old age and health insurance being introduced before the end of the year—an item requiring an annual expenditure of about 80,000,000 francs, and for the covering of which the proceeds of inheritance and other taxes had already been reserved. Hence the number of taxes could not be made available for the covering of the enormous federal deficit.

In the first place the commission discussed the possibility of saving money by cutting down expenditure. Mr. Musy said he hoped to save 15,000,000 francs by reducing the number of employees and the present federal subsidies to useful societies and other associations. But how to cover the remaining 135,000,000 francs? The Socialists proposed a levy on fortunes, but the rest of the commission voted against it, favoring, however, a "tax on super-profits"—a sort of continued war profits tax—which would be likely to yield 15,000,000 francs annually.

New Taxes Proposed

The new direct taxes proposed not yielding more than about 50,000,000 francs, the remaining 100,000,000 francs will have to be covered by indirect taxation. The commission recommended the extension of the alcohol tax to liquors and the introduction of a beer tax. This item was expected to yield 20,000,000 francs. The proposal to tax the light Swiss wines was strongly opposed unless the importation of foreign wines was subjected to a high duty.

According to the commission higher customs duties ought to be the paramount means of getting rid of the federal deficit. It is a long time since the customs tariff was established after negotiations with other states, the single items being fixed with regard to the then money value of the goods. The argument of the commission was to the effect that the money value having increased, it would be in accordance with logic and justice to raise the tariff correspondingly.

Originally the customs yielded on an average 5 per cent ad valorem; at present they do not bring in more than 2 per cent. By augmenting the duties so as to yield again the intended average of 5 per cent the federal treasury could be rid of its deficit without any of the contracting states having occasion to complain.

DOLLAR IS HIGH IN CHILE

SANTIAGO, Chile—The United States dollar was quoted Thursday at 7 pesos, the highest since early in 1915. The price has climbed from about 5 pesos during the last four months. Chilean exchange is 10 3/16 pence a peso. There has been a gradual decline of approximately 2 pence in the last three months. Heavy fiscal expenses, depreciation in the value of raw material for export and increase in values of imports are said to be causes contributing to the decline. The weakness of the sterling exchange on New York, also, is said to be a factor because Chilean exchange is quoted in British terms.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Demand	Cables	Parity
Sterling	\$2.39 1/2	\$2.40 1/2	\$4.8665
France (French)	.0602	.06027	.1930
France (Belgian)	.0636	.0637	.1930
Liège	.0551	.05512	.1930
Guiders	.3095	.3018	.4020
German marks	.0123	.0123	.2380
Pesetas	.1348	.1357	.1932
Swedish kroner	.1900	.1910	.2680
Norwegian kroner	.1320	.1310	.2680
Danish kroner	.1225	.1238	.2680
Shanghai taels	.95	.95	.2680
Hongkong	.7073	.7085	.2680
Argentine pesos	.3464	.3464	.4245
Canadian dollar	.903	.903	.4245

RUSSIAN TRADING
AGREEMENT PLAN

Authority Discusses Establishment of Business Relations With Great Britain Which Await the Signing of Compact

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Trade agreement between Russia and Great Britain has not yet been signed on account of Russia's delay in repatriating British prisoners. Details of this agreement appear in cables to The Christian Science Monitor in issues of Oct. 2 and 9. Business firms in Great Britain are being encouraged to consider the opening and establishing of trading relations with Russia.

In an interview with an authority on Russian trading conditions in London the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed that the Russians at the present time offer two methods of payment for goods: (1) Payment in fine gold calculated at international rates, the gold to be handed over in Reval against delivery of goods; (2) Payment by bills accepted in London against dispatch of goods, due payment of these bills to be guaranteed by gold lodged in the name of suppliers in the National Bank of Denmark or other neutral country. For the purpose of acting as security in this way the gold is calculated at a price substantially less than pre-war value, in order to provide a margin of security.

Gold for Goods

Trading on the basis of the first or direct method has opened opportunities for unscrupulous firms to make excessive profits, for it has simply resolved itself into bartering a bar of gold in exchange for goods delivered on the spot. In other words, it means that Russia was living on her capital. By inauguration of the second method, it is hoped to gradually reestablish a normal credit basis, and for this purpose an international clearing-house has been established at Copenhagen.

Estimates, the informant of The Christian Science Monitor stated, as to the amount of gold available in Russia for this purpose vary from £35,000,000 to £70,000,000, but the former figure may be considered a very conservative minimum. Already there has been lodged with the National Bank of Denmark a very considerable sum, and a few shipments have already gone through on the security of this deposit. Within a year of the trade agreement being signed, it is hoped that an export trade from Russia will have been established that will gradually tend to balance the volume of imports.

With an ever-increasing export trade from Russia, the demand on the gold deposit will proportionately decrease. Likewise as the confidence of British merchants is gained, they will extend from time to time the bills falling due, thereby offering the Russian merchant, trading as he must through the Soviet Government, opportunities to meet his bills in kind instead of in cash. Renewal of these bills rests of course with the British merchant, but in view of the obvious interest of all concerned to maintain the gold reserve at Copenhagen, efforts will be made on both sides to maintain the deposit until the increasing volume of trade from Russia will meet all her obligations.

Trade Prospects

On this basis the authority referred to said that it was possible to create within a few years an import and export trade running into £80,000,000 or £90,000,000 per annum. Not until this stage has been reached will it be sound policy to demand repayment of the enormous national debt. Government means the postponement of trade indefinitely.

The Centrosos, at one time completely independent of government control, dealt with the needs of 80,000,000 Russians, through its innumerable cooperative societies. All these societies have been nationalized, and a government official in each case has been nominated to the directorate. But no serious attempt has been made to destroy the organization as a whole, in fact, many leading cooperators are found assisting the Soviet Government in its efforts to obtain goods from foreign countries.

In concluding, the authority said that it is of the utmost importance to the world and vital to the millions of Russians that some sort of trade should be established without delay, regardless of the form of government at present existing in Russia. The world cannot afford to stand off and see the present state of appalling destitution in Russia continue.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

	Nov 5	Oct 29
U. S. Liberty 3 1/2%	94.50	93.12
do 2 1/2%	85.50	83.12
do 2d 1/2%	88.40	88.20
do 1st 1/2%	90.10	89.20
do 2d 1/4%	88.42	88.40
do 3d 1/4%	90.58	90.22
do 4th 1/4%	88.72	88.20
U. S. Victory 3 1/2%	96.22	96.04
do 4 1/2%	96.28	96.08
Belgian 7 1/2%	101 1/4	99 1/4
French Rep. 8%	101 1/4	101 1/4
Un. King 5 1/2%	98 1/4	95
do 5 1/2% 1929	88 1/4	89 1/4
do 5 1/2% 1937	87 1/2	87 1/2

OCTOBER COINAGE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Director of the Mint Baker reports the number of pieces coined at the mints of the United States last month as \$9,961,112 valued at \$3,564,826. No gold was coined. Nickel coinage executed for other governments: Cuba 2,302,000 pieces, Peru 824,000 pieces, Colombia 1,000,000 pieces.

FEWER PIG IRON
FURNACES RUNNING

Producers Are Waiting for More Settled Conditions—Many Price Reductions Reported

NEW YORK, New York—Pig iron producers have made quick response to falling off in consumption, and 32 fewer furnaces were in blast November 1 than one month previous, a falling off that has few parallels, according to the Iron Age.

October production of pig iron held up well at 3,278,104 gross tons, or 105,745 a day, compared with 3,129,323 in 30 days of September, or 104,310 a day. Thus October was the record month of the year, apart from March, and only January showed a larger total in 1919. Thirty-five furnaces blew out last month and only three blew in, and 287 furnaces were active November 1, against 319 one month previous. Most newly idle furnaces were blown out the last 10 days, showing rapid adjustment to falling off in demand.

In pig iron, as in steel, the Steel Corporation's production has been nearer capacity than other makers, in view of considerably larger tonnage in its books in all lines. At various independent plants in Ohio and western Pennsylvania considerable numbers of men are idle. There is no disposition by producers to accumulate either iron or steel at high costs, in face of the present tendency of prices.

Independent mills have made further reductions in sheet prices. A number that were picking quick delivery business a few months ago are now in need of work.

Determined efforts of some automobile makers to secure revision of sheet contracts have not brought expected results. More is heard of possibility of legal action to enforce certain of these contracts.

Further indication that 1921 will be marked by large rail production is the fact that the Chicago district mill is now booked for almost the entire year. The St. Paul order is for 30,000 tons and that of Rock Island for 40,000 tons.

In leading iron centers, particularly in the east and Chicago, furnaces are showing disposition to allow resellers of pig iron to have the market to themselves until conditions become more settled. Almost no furnace sales are reported except in Pittsburgh, where basic has declined \$1.50, Bessemer \$3, while lower prices are being made on foundry grades. In Chicago resale northern iron is obtainable \$6 below recent furnace prices, and southern \$4 below the \$42, Alabama, furnace quotation, which has long prevailed. Low phosphorus iron has sold at \$7 below furnace price.

General rejection of bids on cast-iron pipe by municipal authorities indicates belief that lower prices will soon be named, and there seems to be reason for such action, as pipe prices are out of line with resale pig iron. With furnaces blowing out, coke is more plentiful and another \$2 has come off the price, making a decline of about 50 per cent in three weeks. From \$9 to \$10 has been paid for furnace coke, with a downward trend still indicated.

Resumption of work at British iron and steel plants is expected next week. At present only 15 Cleveland district blast furnaces are operating out of 71. Possibilities of German competition in exports appear in sales of tin plate for the Far East at the equivalent of 38s., Hamburg, whereas the British price is now 42s. 6d.

RAW SILK MARKET
CONTINUES QUIET

NEW YORK, New York—The raw silk market generally continues quiet with prices nominal on about the same basis as last week.

In the United States the elections have held business more or less in suspense. Advances from Europe show no change in the Milan market and Lyons and Swiss consumers continue to operate in a small way only, with American buyers abstaining from the market altogether.

The Yokohama market is quiet and unchanged with business suspended on account of the postponement of operations on the part of the Syndicate. In the meantime quotations remain nominally at 1610 yen for double extra flatures, 1560 yen for extra, 1510 yen for Kansai No. 41, and 1500 yen for Sinstu No. 1. Shipments to date amount to 65,500 bales, of which 51,000 bales went to America and 17,500 bales to Europe, leaving stocks on hand of approximately 49,000 bales.

The Canton market is quiet, but firm, with prices well above the level of the New York market. No business for American account has been reported for some time past.

The Shanghai market continues unchanged and business there is practically at a standstill, both as regards steam flatures and native silks. Tussah sorts are quiet, but firm, prices being sustained by the shortage of the crop.

DISPUTED TAXES PAID

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—The Ontario Provincial Treasury has been enriched by the receipt of a check of \$504,000 from the International Company for taxes for 1920 and arrears for 1918 and 1919. These arrears, which totaled over \$300,000, had been in dispute. The mining commissioner found that the amount was due the government. The matter was referred to the courts and the finding of the mining commissioner was upheld.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The Banque Industrielle de Chine has opened a new branch at Tsinanfu, the capital of the Province of Shantung. The German Deutsch Asiatische Bank had a branch there which was closed when China entered the war. The Banque Industrielle de Chine is the only European bank established in that city.

The official statement issued by the French Ministry of Finance says the 6 per cent loan now being floated, subscriptions for which close November 30, is proving a great success.

The report to the United States Department of Commerce says spinners and textile mills in Germany, Czechoslovakia, Austria and Jugoslavia are working only 20 to 30 per cent of full capacity because of lack of fuel and raw cotton.

A commercial treaty has been signed by France and Czechoslovakia. Sawmill operators in Georgia and Florida have agreed to cut the wages of common labor 25 per cent.

STEADY UNDERTONE
IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England—Generally the undertone of the stock exchange markets was steady yesterday. Trading remained small with the customary week-end absenteeism. Oils wavered with interest in the group light. Shell Transports were 7 1/4 and Mexican Eagles 12 3/16.

The feeling in industrials was cheerful in the main. Hudson Bays were 6 11/16. Rubber shares were weak in sympathy with the staple.

The gilt-edged section was hard and Japanese and Mexican loans were firm. French issues were flabby. Kaffirs improved.

RAILROAD TO BE REFINANCED

NEW YORK, New York—Alvin W. Krech, president of the Western Pacific Railroad Corporation has announced that the company plans to take over the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad and spend \$12,000,000 on its rehabilitation, subject to the lowering of the Denver & Rio Grande's indebtedness. A special meeting of the stockholders of the corporation will be held in Wilmington, Delaware, November 18, when it is expected that action will be taken on increasing the company's authorized capital stock from 275,000 shares of preferred stock to 400,000, and the common stock from 475,000 shares to 600,000 shares.

HEAVY CLOSING ON
NEW YORK MARKET

There was a heavy closing in the New York stock market yesterday and almost constant selling pressure was in evidence against the industrials, shipping and specialties. Early gains in the investment rails were canceled for the most part later. The sales for the day totaled approximately 1,000,000 shares.

Northern Pacific had a wide opening, first sales being 4000 shares from 95 to 94 1/2, and in the later trading the stock moved up to 95 1/2, a gain of 1 1/2. The buying was based on knowledge in regard to oil development on the system.

Among the weak stocks Atlantic Gulf & West Indies was the chief feature, dropping 4 points to 135 1/2. Copper stocks were in fair demand at fractional advances.

The raw sugar market showed a decidedly easier tone when sales of 24,000 bags of Cuban for prompt shipment were sold to the National Sugar Refining Company at 6 1/2 cents.

WHEAT MARKET LOWER

CHICAGO, Illinois—Fresh setbacks in the price of wheat took place yesterday, influenced more or less by breaks in foreign exchange. Opening prices, which ranged from 1 cent to 2 1/2 cents lower, with December 1.93 1/2, and March 1.93 to 1.93 1/2, were followed by a slight rally and then by a new downturn. Corn developed a little strength, with shipping business and smallness of arrivals furnishing the stimulus. After opening 1 1/2 cent lower to 1 1/4 cent higher, including December at 82 1/2 to 82 3/4, the market continued to harden.

CANADA ESTIMATES
LARGER GRAIN CROP

Government Places Wheat Yield at 293,381,000 Bushels Against 193,260,000 Bushels in 1919—Other Cereals Above Last Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The latest government estimate of the grain crop of Canada makes the yield of wheat nearly 4,000,000 bushels more than at the end of August. This is somewhat of a surprise, for there had been an impression that later information might show a lower yield than had seemed probable.

The total yield of wheat is now put at 293,381,000 bushels compared with 193,260,000 bushels for 1919. Of this 174,096,000 bushels are spring wheat, or approximately 97,000,000 bushels more than last year. The yield of oats is estimated at 543,638,000 bushels, an increase of 150,000,000 bushels over last year; barley 65,559,000 bushels, an increase of 9,000,000 bushels; rye, 12,190,000 an increase of 2,000,000 bushels; flax, 10,756,000 bushels, an increase of 4,284,000 bushels.

The bountiful nature of the crop is seen in the higher yields per acre as compared with those of 1919. The average yield of all wheat per acre for the whole of Canada is put at 16 bushels compared with 10 bushels last year. Oats are 34 1/2 bushels per acre, last year 26 1/2 bushels. Barley 23 1/2 bushels per acre, last year 21 1/2 bushels. Rye 18 1/2 bushels, last year 13 1/2 bushels. Flax 14 1/2 bushels, last year 14 1/2 bushels. Flax 7 1/2 bushels, last year 5 bushels.

Yield in Saskatchewan

About 51 per cent of the total yield of spring wheat was grown in Saskatchewan, which produced about 14 million bushels more than Alberta and Manitoba combined. In spring wheat Alberta with 21 1/2 bushels to the acre had by far the best yield, having been 13 1/2 bushels over that for 1919. Manitoba's yield was 14 bushels, Saskatchewan's 13 1/2.

The yield of wheat by provinces was: Saskatchewan 138,340,000 bushels; Alberta 87,686,000 bushels; Manitoba 27,879,000; Ontario 22,629,000 bushels; Quebec 4,163,000 bushels; Nova Scotia 523,000 bushels; New Brunswick 511,000 bushels; Prince Edward Island 503,000 bushels.

The yield of oats, which is the largest in the history of Canada, was: Saskatchewan 148,098,000 bushels; Ontario 126,679,000 bushels; Alberta 118,953,000 bushels; Quebec 71,692,000 bushels; Manitoba 56,219,000 bushels; New Brunswick 8,731,000 bushels; Prince Edward Island 5,182,000 bushels; Nova Scotia 5,044,000 bushels.

Total Yield of Grains

The total yields of all grains for Canada is estimated at 985,152,000 bushels, as follows: Spring wheat 274,096,000 bushels, fall wheat 19,265,000 bushels, oats 543,638,000 bushels, barley 65,559,000 bushels, rye

HARVARD BATTLES
PRINCETON TODAY

Hard Gridiron Contest Expected at the Stadium, with Both the Tigers and Crimson in Line for 1920 Football Championship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—This is one of the really big days in intercollegiate football circles in the eastern part of the United States and, when the final whistle has blown, one team which is still in line for the championship will have been eliminated from a clear claim to honors. There are other games which will figure prominently in placing the teams at the end of the season, but the Harvard-Princeton battle in this city is the most important battle of the day. Princeton visits the Harvard Stadium for the first time since 1916. Last year the two eleven met at Princeton and a battle royal resulted, with Harvard coming from behind in the last few minutes of play and tying the score for a 10-10 result. This year it is expected that the battle will be just about as hard fought.

If one might judge from preliminary work Harvard would seem to have a little the better prospects. The Crimson has won all but one of its games by decisive scores and its 31-14 victory over Centre College was not only quite satisfactory from a score point of view, but it showed that the Crimson has an eleven which never gives up and can play its best football when hardest pressed. Its rushline is a very powerful one, its backfield fast and reliable and its captain a splendid leader.

Princeton has come through its preliminary season finely and in its game with West Virginia University showed that it could play an uphill game just as well as Harvard. The Tigers have a wonderful backfield, a punter far above the average and a fine field general, but its rushline, outside of Capt. H. A. Callahan '21, at center, does not appear as powerful as Harvard's and many football experts are strongly given to believe that the rushline plays the chief part in determining a victory.

Another eastern game which will be closely watched is the one between Brown and Yale at New Haven. Brown appears to have one of its strong eleven while Coach T. A. D. Jones has been forced to do considerable experimenting at Yale during the past two weeks. Brown has been doing splendid work against Yale during the past few years and its supporters are openly claiming a victory for their team.

Cornell and Dartmouth will battle at the Polo Grounds, New York, and this should be a great contest. Coach Gilmore Doble has been doing brilliant work against big odds at Cornell and if he can bring the Red and White eleven through a victory against such a powerful team as Dartmouth he, he may well consider his first season at Ithaca a big success.

An intersectional game of interest will be the one between Pennsylvania State College and the University of Nebraska at State College, Pennsylvania. Nebraska has been defeated by Notre Dame this fall, but has won all its other games. Pennsylvania State has won all of its games and is one of the chief claimants to the eastern championship.

PHILADELPHIA CLUBS
PLAN RETURN TOUR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Announcement has just been made by S. S. Young, secretary of the Associated Cricket Clubs, that Philadelphia will send a cricket team to England next August at the invitation of the Incongruity Cricket Club, which toured Philadelphia and vicinity in September.

Secretary Young is in receipt of an interesting letter from Col. C. E. Greenway, president of the Incongruity Cricket Club, thanking the Philadelphia country clubs for the splendid manner in which they were entertained while here. Colonel Greenway writes in part:

"There is no one on this side who does not look back to our 1920 tour in the United States with the red letter holiday of their lives. We shall never forget your hospitality, which we shall never be in a position to adequately repay. Good luck to cricket in Philadelphia, and I hope our visit to you has given a fillip to Philadelphia cricket generally."

HOCKEY LEAGUE TO
MEET THIS MONTH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office
VANCOUVER, British Columbia—The annual general meeting of the Pacific Hockey Association will be held at the local offices of the association on November 19, when matters of considerable importance will be discussed. The question of altering rules of play will be one of the most important items up for discussion. These will refer to only minor matters. Officers will also be elected at this meeting.

The three teams in the association have sent out contracts for all last year's players and it is expected that all will line up with their teams again this year. One or two new faces are likely to be seen and the season promises to be an excellent one. Games will be played in Vancouver every Monday evening, while Seattle will stage a game on Wednesday evenings and Victoria on Friday evenings.



Capt. H. A. Callahan '21, Princeton varsity football team

HARVARD FOOTBALL STATISTICS

PLAYER AND CLASS	HOME	Position	Age	Wgt.	Ht.	Int.
John Crocker '22	Pittsburg, Mass.	left end	20	170	6	1/2
H. H. Faxon '21	Quincy, Mass.	left tackle	21	177	6	2
J. R. Tolbert '22	Hobart, Okla.	left guard	22	208	6	2
C. F. Havemeyer '21	New York, N. Y.	center	21	178	5	11
T. N. Woods Jr., sec.	Boston, Mass.	right guard	22	220	6	2
W. D. Hubbard '22	Reading, Mass.	right tackle	20	210	6	2
Genoa Lockwood Jr., '21	New York, N. Y.	tackle	20	182	6	2
R. K. Kane '22	Marion, Mass.	right end	20	182	6	1
J. H. Fitzgerald '22	Everett, Mass.	quarterback	22	150	5	8
W. H. Churchill '22	Milton, Mass.	left halfback	20	155	5	5 1/2
George Owen Jr., '21	Newton, Mass.	right halfback	19	179	5	10
Arnold Horwenz sec. (capt.)	Chicago, Ill.	fullback	21	194	5	11 1/2
SUBSTITUTES						
W. K. Clark '22	Denver, Colo.	end	22	175	6	1
R. L. Finley '22	Albany, N. Y.	end	20	171	5	11
John Gaston '21	Boston, Mass.	end	21	170	5	11
C. C. Macomber '22	Newtown, Mass.	end	20	174	5	10
E. G. Seiden '22	Andover, Mass.	end	20	170	6	2
J. M. Cooper '22	Syracuse, N. Y.	tackle	20	182	6	1
A. A. C. Eastman '22	Scottsbluff, Neb.	tackle	19	188	5	11
Genoa Lockwood Jr., '21	Memphis, Tenn.	quarterback	22	151	5	7
R. M. Sedgwick '21	Cambridge, Mass.	tackle	22	188	6	4
W. G. Brooker '22	Lindstrom, Minn.	guard	25	188	6	2
J. F. Brown '22	Plymouth, Mass.	guard	20	202	6	1
Jabish Holmes Jr., '21	New York, N. Y.	guard	21	200	6	1
M. E. Olin '22	Hyde Park, Mass.	guard	21	196	6	1
P. B. Kunkard '21	North Andover, Mass.	center	20	182	6	1/2
G. M. Morrison '21	East Boston, Mass.	center	21	180	6	2
C. A. Tierney '22	Dorchester, Mass.	center	21	186	6	1
C. C. Buell '22	Hartford, Conn.	quarterback	21	148	5	9
F. J. Johnson '22	Memphis, Tenn.	quarterback	22	151	5	7
T. C. Wales '21	Chestnut Hill, Mass.	quarterback	21	146	5	11
Vinton Chapin '22	Boston, Mass.	back	20	158	5	10
R. W. Fitts '22	Brookline, Mass.	back	19	180	5	11
M. H. Grawley '22	Buffalo, N. Y.	back	20	173	6	2
A. D. Hamilton '21	Milton, Mass.	back	20	174	5	11
R. S. Humphrey '21	Hyde Park, Mass.	back	21	184	6	1
Francis Bonfield '22	Chicopee Falls, Mass.	back	20	166	5	5
E. H. Stillman '21	Wellesley, Mass.	back	21	185	6	1
Bayard Wharton '22	Philadelphia, Penna.	back	20	145	5	9

PRINCETON FOOTBALL STATISTICS

PLAYER AND CLASS	HOME	Position	Age	Wgt.	Ht.	Int.
Armand Legendre '21	New Orleans, La.	left end	22	201	5	11
J. S. Keck '22	Greensburg, Pa.	left tackle	22	201	5	11
J. F. MacMannan '22	Lowell, Mass.	left guard	20	199	6	2
Capt. H. A. Callahan '21	Lawrence, Mass.	center	22	178	5	11
M. P. Dickinson '21	Binghamton, N. Y.	right guard	21	196	6	1
T. H. McNamara '22	Philadelphia, Pa.	right tackle	22	197	6	1
Edward Stinson Jr., '22	Baltimore, Md.	right end	21	166	5	11
D. B. Lourie '22	Penn. Ill.	quarterback	21	160	5	11
J. D. Scheerer '21	East Orange, N. J.	left halfback	21	175	5	8
R. C. Gilroy '22	Haverhill, Mass.	right halfback	20	167	5	9
M. H. Garrity '22	Newtown, Mass.	fullback	20	175	5	11
SUBSTITUTES						
B. G. Croft '22	Pittsburgh, Pa.	end	19	167	5	11
A. P. Davis '21	Monson, Mass.	end	22	170	5	11
H. K. Gray '22	Baltimore, Md.	end	19	168	5	10
M. H. Jones '22	Pittsburgh, Pa.	end	20	170	5	8
R. V. Raymond '22	Brooklyn, N. Y.	end	21	161	5	7
C. D. Halsey Jr., '22	New York, N. Y.	tackle	20	197	5	11
T. H. McNamara '22	Roxbury, Mass.	tackle	22	197	6	1
F. E. Ratan '22	Sewickley, Pa.	tackle	21	181	5	11
J. D. McCull '21	Minneapolis, Minn.	guard	22	198	6	1
T. C. Speers '21	New York, N. Y.	guard	21	194	6	1
N. E. Thomas '21	Pittsburgh, Pa.	guard	21	186	6	1
A. G. Towler Jr., '22	Baltimore, Md.	guard	19	184	5	9
H. R. Olin '21	Callicoon, N. Y.	center	23	174	5	10
J. P. Gorman '22	Syracuse, N. Y.	quarterback	21	147	5	7
J. M. Hopkins '22	Baltimore, Md.	quarterback	21	150	5	8
F. L. Murray '22	Nashville, Tenn.	quarterback	21	159	5	11
E. B. Cleaves Jr., '22	Oil City, Pa.	halfback	21	170	5	11
Lindell Gordon Jr., '22	St. Louis, Mo.	halfback	21	157	5	11
A. G. Knox '22	New York, N. Y.	halfback	21	157	5	11
W. B. MacPhee '22	Brooklyn, N. Y.	halfback	22	155	5	8
S. H. Thomson '22	Los Angeles, Cal.	fullback	22	188	5	11
Albert Wittmer Jr., '22	Pittsburgh, Pa.	fullback	22	175	5	10

WISCONSIN HAS
A STRONG SQUAD

Despite the Loss of Five of Last Year's Runners, Badgers Have a Fine Cross-Country Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
MADISON, Wisconsin—Although the cross-country team at the University of Wisconsin lost five of last year's runners it promises to be a strong contender for first honors in the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association this year. The Badgers won the Conference title last year, but were defeated by Iowa State College for the championship of the middle west. When G. T. Bresnahan, coach of cross-country, returned to Madison after having spent the summer at the Olympic games, he found that the only available letter man in the university was Wellington Brothers '21, captain of the 1921 harriers. Wayne Ramsay '22, who was considered one of the best cross-country men developed at Wisconsin in recent years, was not in college. S. Gombor '22, was not eligible because of scholastic difficulties. R. Burr '20, captain of last year's team, E. Meyers '20, and G. W. Crump '20, were all lost to the team through graduation. H. C. Dennis '21, and R. B. Powell '22, were members of last year's squad. They are running well and are sure to be used in some of the scheduled meets. The squad has been greatly strengthened by the return of W. L. Dayton '21, who starred during the 1917 season. Last year after returning from the service Dayton was unable to make the team because of poor condition. This year the little Badger is showing great form and appears to be at his best.

M. H. Wall '22, who was one of the best millers in the Conference last spring, shows much promise as a runner. G. C. Wade '22, a class team runner of last year, is sure of making the team. R. A. Noble '23, and C. W. Wille '22, are displaying excellent form as distance runners.

Coach Bresnahan has cut his first squad to 15 men. R. O. Blodgett '22, T. R. Daniels '23, F. A. Zielsky '22, A. M. Knutson '22, E. M. Smith '22, H. C. Smith '23, and E. F. Snider '22, have had little experience in running cross-country but they are developing into good harriers.

Captain Brothers has had much experience at cross-country running and he is always a sure scorer. With Brothers, Dennis, Powell, Dayton, Wade, Wille, Wall, and Noble to pick six men from the first meet with Chicago Coach Bresnahan was confident that the Cardinal would make a good showing and this confidence was not misplaced as his team won 19 to 36.

TRAP SHOOTERS NAME
VETERAN OFFICIAL

NEW YORK, New York—E. E. Shaner of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, who for more than a quarter of a century has been identified with the management of all the big trap shooting contests held in the United States and Canada, was recently elected president of the American Trap Shooting Association. At the annual meeting of this organization T. A. Marshall of Chicago was elected vice-president; Thomas Davis, New York, treasurer, and S. McLinn, New York, secretary and manager. The new executive committee comprises: F. G. Drew, New Haven, Connecticut, chairman; E. R. Galvin, and C. W. Hymer, both of Wilmington, Delaware; J. L. Clark, New York, and T. H. Keller, New York.

TEN VETERANS
OUT FOR TEAM

University of Missouri Started Season With Bright Prospects for Defending the Missouri Valley Conference Football Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
COLUMBIA, Missouri—Judging from early prospects the University of Missouri supporters had reasons to be pleased over the prospects of their football team retaining the Missouri Valley Conference championship this season. For the first time in many years the team has both weight and experience. Its early season performances on the gridiron have been anything but disappointing as a result of a most creditable defense and offense.

There were several factors which augured well for the success of this season's Missouri team. One was the lengthened time of practice that the team was afforded. The University of Missouri, unlike other colleges in the Conference, is open practically all the year around. The fall term begins on September 1. Thus the opening of college brings all candidates for the team together almost two weeks ahead of the other colleges. Rules of the Conference do not permit of practice before the middle of the month, but the men have the advantage of working among themselves without the aid of a coach for this period.

A second, and more important factor, was that Capt. C. L. Lewis '21, letter man, halfback, had nine other letter men back on the team, practically all of whom have had two years of varsity experience, one of which was on a championship team. These men are: H. G. Blumer '21, right tackle; Stanley Andrews '21, right guard; A. F. Goepel '21, end; V. A. Hardin '21, center or backfield; S. F. T. Packwood '22, quarterback; G. F. Ruth '22, end; G. L. Shannon '21, left guard; R. S. Springle '21, guard or tackle; J. E. Travis '21 tackle; Peter Vilkas '22, guard. While most of these veterans are line men, the coaches were fortunate in having two stars from last season's freshman team back in college for the backfield position. They are John Fulbright '22 and A. G. Lincoln '22.

The early season games, which Missouri won with ease, disclosed that the backfield was inferior to the line. Still another factor to be reckoned is the punting and drop-kicking of Captain Lewis. His punting last season was one of the things which helped win the championship. This season he seems to be in even better form.

The coaching this season is in the hands of J. F. Miller and James Phelan, who piloted last year's team. They have the aid of the new athletic director, Z. G. Clevenger, who is a coach of exceptional ability. Phelan is in active charge of the line and Miller of the back field.

The four games played thus far have resulted in three victories and one defeat. In the first one, Missouri defeated Missouri Wesleyan College 41 to 0. The second game, against St. Louis University, was a shade more one-sided, Missouri triumphing by a score of 44 to 0. In the third game, the first contest with a Conference opponent, Missouri outscored Iowa State College 14 to 2, but in the fourth University of Oklahoma, a Conference team defeated the Black and Old Gold 28 to 7.

WATER-POLO MATCH
IS WON BY ENGLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PAISLEY, Scotland—In a water-polo match, played here on October 9, England gained a decisive victory, by 7 goals to 3, over Scotland. The contest was the seventeenth meeting of English and Scottish representative teams, and occasioned much enthusiasm.

Scotland won the toss, and, electing to defend the deep end of the bath, scored the first goal through a splendid shot by W. Peacock, the Scottish captain. This lead was not retained for long, however, as W. H. Dean, on the English right, evened the score with a vigorous back-handed effort.

Some fast play then followed, both goal keepers bringing off some splendid saves; but just before the half-time interval, the Englishmen redoubled their efforts. J. G. Hatfield netting once, and Dean reaching the mark with two fast shots. After the change of ends, England resumed the offensive, and Dean, who was in irresistible form, added 3 further goals. The Scotsmen played with characteristic doggedness, their efforts being rewarded eventually by 2 goals from the hand of Peacock. The teams:

Scotland—R. P. Haston, Leith; Ivan Lightbody, Denny; J. Brown, Leith; D. R. Edwards, Paisley; R. B. Topping, Aberdeen University; W. Peacock, Paisley; R. Buchanan, Thistle. England—C. S. Smith, Southampton; J. Jackson, Wandsworth; G. W. Neilson, Lancaster; C. Hughes, London Police; W. H. Dean, Hyde Sea; J. G. Hatfield, Middlesbrough; H. Taylor, Hyde Sea. Referee—George H. Leitch, Belfast.

DARTMOUTH RUNNERS ELECT
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
HANOVER, New Hampshire—A. J. Conkey '22, of Wakefield, Massachusetts, has been elected captain of the Dartmouth College cross-country team for the 1920 season. He was a member of the squad last year and has run on the Green track team for the past two seasons, his specialty being the half-mile and mile distances. In the Intercollegiate Athletic Association meet, in May, 1919, he placed fifth in the half-mile event.

LINFIELD LEADS BY
FOUR-POINT MARGIN

IRISH LEAGUE GOLD CUP STANDING (To October 16 Inclusive)	Goals
Linfield	5 1 1 14 6 11
Glenavon	3 2 1 10 7 7
Distillery	2 1 2 8 3 6
Glenavon	2 2 2 8 7 6
Cliftonville	0 0 0 3 17 0

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BELFAST, Ireland—There were two important games in the competition for the Irish League Gold Cup on October 16, the chief one of which was between Linfield, the leaders of the table, and Glenavon. The latter's only defeat in the competition had been by Linfield at Lurgan by the odd goal in five, and on this occasion Linfield won again by 2 goals to 1. Their victory was a good one, as near the end of the first half James Bradford, their left-half, was ordered off the field, and they were obliged to continue with only 10 men. Robert Wallace scored for Linfield in the first half and early in the second period James Kelly equalized, but ere the finish, Mervyn Scott scored Linfield's winning goal.

Cliftonville received a visit from Glenavon and the game was full of incident. Though Glenavon led by two goals, scored by Joseph Gowdy and Hugh Misk in the first half, and supplemented these by a third, also registered by Gowdy in the second half, Cliftonville were always trying. As a result, Patrick Kelly reduced the lead and Joseph Jackson added a second goal. With the possibility of a draw at least, Cliftonville worked very hard, but could not get on terms and retired, defeated by 3 goals to 2.

TWO LEADERS PUT
OUT OF RUNNING

Arthur Woods, Defeating Both Ricketts and Maturro, Stands in Billiards Tie With Franklin

POCKET BILLIARDS STANDING	W. L. D. F. A. P. C.
Arthur Woods	9 1 30 300
W. B. Ricketts	9 1 30 300
W. D. Ricketts	8 2 54 800
James Maturro	7 3 23 700
C. E. Safford	6 5 51 545
B. E. Rhines	6 5 40 545
Orville Nelson	5 6 49 454
Charles Seebach	5 6 39 454
Charles Weston	4 7 37 364
Erwin Rudolph	3 8 43 273
J. E. McCoy	2 9 40 182
M. A. Long	0 11 16 000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—With victories in the Friday afternoon matches Arthur Woods of Minneapolis, Minnesota, and W. B. Franklin of Kansas City, Missouri, entrenched themselves in a 9-to-1 tie for first place in the preliminary competition for the United States national professional pocket billiards championship at Strauss Auditorium here. The winner of their Friday night match will gain undisputed title to first money. Defeat in his final match dropped B. E. Rhines of Akron, Ohio, into a six-and-five tie for fifth place with C. E. Safford of Chicago. These men will get \$250 each, dividing fifth and sixth prizes.

High runs came near the end for both contestants in the well played match between Woods and James Maturro of Denver, Colorado, the former winning 125 to 107 in 26 innings. Woods started with a lead which he kept until, after a period of safety play, Maturro ran 27 in the nineteenth. Thereafter they see-sawed for the advantage, the Denver star shooting a 33, the Gopher a 29, then a 13 and a 20 respectively, the latter giving Woods victory. The match by frames:

Arthur Woods—0 14 14 14 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 15 0 0 0 10 13 3 2 5 29—129. Scratches 4. High run—29.

James Maturro—0 1 0 14 0 5 0 0 0 0 0 12 0 0 0 0 27 5 2 3 33—114. Scratches—7. High run—33.

Franklin easily outpaced Rhines 125 to 67, going out at the twenty-fifth inning with an unfinished run of 39, the highest of the match. The Missouri newcomer also got a 25, while the best mark of the Ohio veteran was 20. The match by frames:

W. B. Franklin—0 1 0 1 0 11 2 9 0 0 25 0 10 0 14 2 12 0 3 4 0 39—132. Scratches—7. High run—39.

B. E. Rhines—0 0 13 0 10 9 1 0 0 1 4 0 10 11 0 2 0 0 0 0—13. Scratches—6. High run—20.

Referee—A. S. Mannassau. Woods toppled W. D. Ricketts of Flint, Michigan, out of the tie for first place on Thursday night by defeating him 125 to 101 in 36 innings. Both players missed a number of easy shots. The score by frames:

Arthur Woods—0 11 3 0 0 12 2 0 5 7 0 0 1 6 14 17 0 0 1 13 1 0 2 2 0 0 0 5 0 12 4 9 6—131. Scratches—5. High run—19.

W. D. Ricketts—0 14 0 2 0 12 9 6 0 0 6 0 0 0 1 3 0 19 3 0 0 1 3 10 0 0 0 8 0 2 4 0 3—108. Scratches—5. High run—19.

Playing a short, snappy game for once, Rhines defeated Maturro 125 to 110 in 24 innings in the first of Thursday's matches. The runs were low, 19 being the loser's best and 15 the winner's, but they both shot steadily for the most part. The match by frames:

B. E. Rhines—14 5 2 7 0 15 9 11 3 0 0 1 0 7 0 11 0 10 1 15 5 2—123. Scratches—3. High run—15.

James Maturro—0 15 16 1 3 7 6 0 2 0 0 10 19 7 0 0 0 15 0 0 2 0 0—173. Scratches—7. High run—19.

Referee—J. P. Lewis.

JOHNSON FACTION
WILL NOT ATTEND

American League President Declares There Will Be No Joint Baseball Session Next Monday

CHICAGO, Illinois—President B. B. Johnson of the American League, indicated yesterday that there would be no joint session of the major league club owners in this city Monday afternoon. His stand

OWNERS ADVOCATE
REGIONAL BOARDS

Single National Commission to Pass on Railway Labor Disputes Not Favored by Representative of Securities Holders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—Although railway executives meeting here last week decided to maintain the attitude that there is no dispute between them and railroad labor as to whether, under the Eech-Cummings law, there should be a single national board, or several regional and system boards, for adjustment of Labor's disputes, the position of the owners of the roads in opposition to Labor's demand for a single federal board has been made plain by S. Davies Warfield, president of the National Association of Owners of Railroad Securities.

Mr. Warfield favors regional boards, and despite their attitude that there is no dispute with Labor on the question, it is understood the roads in general agree with Mr. Warfield in opposing Labor's demand.

Regarding the demand that a national board be formed, composed of representatives of Labor and the roads, equally divided, Mr. Warfield told the Chamber of Commerce here: "The National Labor Board provided by the Transportation Act practically meets that suggestion. It is composed of various elements concerned, the public, Labor and representatives of the roads. Certainly you cannot dispose of this board provided by the act by substituting another national board, or for each individual road to solve alone the problems of its own employees. The Interstate Commerce Commission should be consulted at some period of the proceedings. The regional boards may be composed of representatives of employees and employers, the commission to be kept in touch with the proceedings. The findings of the regional board should be submitted to the commission and by it to the national board with such suggestions or recommendations as the commission may see fit to make.

"In the first stage of the negotiation, the proper agency is the employer. But I do not believe that individual railroads can solve their problems when they arrive at the point where differences become acute and cannot be reconciled. It has not proved successful. Strikes or threatened strikes were frequent. Agreements in the past were arrived at between several railroads, when one would recede, leaving the others to follow. This follows the handling of this question on the unit basis alone. Railroads are regulated by the governmental agency; private business is not. The necessities of one do not apply to the other."

"Subordinate Officials"

Term Defined and Means for Representation of Group Set Forth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Rulings by the Interstate Commerce Commission, announced yesterday, define "subordinate officials" as the term is used in the Transportation Act, and set forth a means whereby such officials may be represented in the choice of members of the Labor group chosen by the Railroad Labor Board.

Under the law, this board will have nine members, three of whom are to be chosen by the employees and three by the railroad managements. Selections will be made by the President from not less than six nominees presented by both groups. The "subordinate officials" will be included in the Labor group.

Auditors, claim agents, foremen, supervisors, road masters, train dispatchers, technical engineers, yard masters and storekeepers—all classes of employees, except supervisory station agents, who are to be considered as "subordinate officials"—will be included in that category, the commission announces. The list "may be enlarged or restricted after due hearing, if and when occasion warrants."

The commission accepts the view that probably 90 per cent of the railroad employees are members of railroad brotherhoods and unions and that these organizations are qualified to speak for the employees. For the nomination of members of the Labor group, the commission divides the employees' organizations into three classes, the first made up of those directly concerned in train operation, the second the shop trades and the third the station, office and section employees. The three groups may decide among themselves upon their nominees, but must present at least six names to the president.

Most railroad employees are members of the groups mentioned, but few "subordinate officials" are included in them. The commission therefore has added a fourth group, including organizations not included in the first three, which have sought the right to make nominations. This group includes not only associations of the officials, graded as "subordinate officials," but also a number of organizations of all classes of railroad employees, including porters which are supplementary to or competitors of the organizations placed in the three principal groups. The fourth group may make nominations direct, but such nominations are to be fairly representative of all the organizations included in the group and the total membership in the group is to be stated, with distinctions as to employees and subordinate officials.

The railway executives shall make their nominations for the management group.

It is possible that the Labor organ-

ECONOMIC EFFECTS
OF PROHIBITION

Oregon Benefits Shown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Dry since January 1, 1916, Portland, Oregon, now gives almost unqualified support to prohibition, its citizens having, in four years, seen the vast social and economic benefits of the dry law, writes Deets Pickett, of the board of temperance, prohibition and public morals of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in one of a series of articles "The Workings of Prohibition in America." He records a great decline in the number of persons becoming public charges through arrest; finds that school attendance has increased 50 per cent in four years; discovers that bank clearings have tripled since 1916, and reports the support of prohibition by merchants and business men and hotel men and many others who originally opposed the passage of the law.

Mr. Pickett writes that the saloons and breweries have been quickly converted into positive factors in the commercial structure. More clothing and better clothing is being sold and every member of many families is appearing dressed in marked contrast to the days when alcoholism spelled pauperism. Construction of ships in the Portland yards during the war gave the city preeminence, for, with prohibition, Mr. Pickett writes, the workers laid their heart in their task and worked with unimpeded efficiency. The city debt has been decreased, the cost of its penal department cut, and the writer says, "Oregon is glad she is dry."

Too Few Prisoners for Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, New Jersey.—There are too few prisoners among the inmates of the Essex County penitentiary to properly run the institution and operate its various industries, according to the warden, in a report to the prison committee of the Board of Freeholders, says an article in the New Jersey edition of The American Issue. From 217 on January 1, the number of prisoners has dropped to 162. The number of women prisoners has fallen off from 34 to 14. There are now fewer women prisoners in the institution than at any time since he has been warden, Mr. Hosp said. The new women's wing is practically going begging.

"Women do the cooking for the entire institution," the warden told the freeholders. "They sew for the isolation hospital, for the Parental School and our own institution, and they must keep the building in the best condition. Further reduction will seriously hamper our work."

"We cannot reduce our female guards on account of the eight-hour shift, and I feel that under these conditions the prison problem of the county should receive your immediate consideration."

The number of prisoners in the penitentiary January 1, 1919, was 244, which was a normal average. Of this number 42 were women, which also was about the average.

ROAD BEHIND ON TEN CENT FARE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—According to the auditor's report for the first quarter of the fiscal year the balance sheet of the Boston Elevated Street Railway, which has a 10-cent fare, shows a deficit of more than \$1,000,000, expenditures exceeding receipts by \$1,039,147.31. The report estimates that each revenue passenger cost the road 11.54 cents during the three month period, while the receipts per passenger are averaged at 10.23 cents. An increase in operating expenses of \$872,692 is recorded, of which \$426,000 are laid to increase in wages. Officials, it is said, believe that improvement will be seen in the next quarter, inasmuch as they feel that the period of large maintenance expenses is passed.

Classified Advertisements

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FINE DRESSMAKER; children's frocks; remodeling; done at home. A. NELSON, 328 West 12th St., N. Y. Tel. 1-1000. For more information, write to the editor of The Christian Science Monitor.

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WANTED—Refined woman for work of six months; no washing; Buffalo, N. Y.; couple, 7 months baby; mother cares for baby and house; good salary. Write to the editor of The Christian Science Monitor.

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BOARD and care for lady; permanent address. E. J. 210 West 107th St., New York, N. Y.

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ADVERTISEMENTS, CLASSIFIED BY CITIES

Classified Advertisements

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

MUSIC IN PROVINCIAL ENGLAND

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England.—At the close of a commercial period of unexampled prosperity, with money plentiful and a higher standard of general comfort attained, it would naturally be inferred that music, along with all else that tends to brighten life, would come into its own. Certainly music of a popular kind was never so much in demand. Cafés and picture houses and holiday resorts of all kinds teem with musicians. And the musicians themselves have shared in the general prosperity, not only in the vastly increased number of instrumental posts, but also in the substantial advances in salary.

It is indeed this very feature of increased payment, excellent in itself and fully deserved as it is, which is such a serious factor in the outlook. Orchestral concerts of the highest type and grand opera have seldom been wholly self-supporting. Subsidies, or guarantees, or some form of endowment public or private, have been the rule and not the exception. It is increasingly evident that the cost of giving orchestral and operatic performances on the largest scale will involve a much greater strain upon these impermanent resources than in the past. Will this strain be met?

There are already signs of revolt. The letters of the Dean of Durham (better known as Bishop Weldon) is an indication. He is one of the guarantors of the Hallé Concerts Society, and now that he no longer resides in Manchester, he chafes at the periodic calls for so many guineas, which from time to time are made upon him in recognition of his guarantee. He intimates that the Hallé Society should be wound up.

This to lovers of music is a staggering proposition because the Hallé Orchestra, which is the active arm of the Hallé Society, is unique in itself and in provincial England is without rival. To extinguish the Hallé Orchestra, for that is what winding up the Hallé Society would mean, would be to blot out the chief agent of musical culture in the north of England and to display ingratitude towards an organization which has raised the traditions of orchestral playing throughout the kingdom.

Although there is no immediate danger of such an untoward result, the position of all orchestral societies is increasingly precarious. It is very doubtful if the public would pay more for seats. Money is not as freely spent and probably not as abundant in the middle classes as it was. The temptation to desert the concert hall for the theater of varieties and other comparatively cheap forms of entertainment is always present.

Guarantors, private or municipal, will have to be forthcoming or the higher forms of music will inevitably languish in provincial England. Yorkshire and Lancashire have enjoyed an era of exceptional, indeed of unparalleled, commercial prosperity. Rich men were never so numerous. The cotton trade of Lancashire has boomed in a degree only interior to the woolen trade of Yorkshire. The shipping industry, which centers in Liverpool, has produced a volume of wealth unknown in its previous history. The same thing is true of the iron and steel industries of the north, especially of those engineering concerns which supply textile machinery and the motor industry.

Many of these who have made fortunes are men who worked themselves up from the ranks. They do little to support schemes of education or art, and music passes them by. The appeals of the universities of Manchester and Liverpool are cases in point. Both these institutions are in urgent need of funds and have made the most moving protracted appeals to the generosity and local patriotism of the two cities with entirely inadequate results. Government grants are insufficient to help them to tide over the growing annual deficit which must accrue, and the only hope of keeping these fine institutions abreast of the times is by the liberal benefactions of the enlightened few.

What is true in this respect of higher education is equally true of higher music. It makes no appeal to the generous instincts of the newly rich. It is perfectly true that more people than ever go to concerts, many of whom are recruited from the working classes; and one rejoices in the fact that it is so. The public is undoubtedly there, but not the wealthy patron, or the rich man who looks upon it as a privilege to endow or subsidize a great orchestra. The rich man will pay handsomely for stalls at the opera, but he will not undertake a personal liability for the cause of opera. He will buy tickets for an orchestral concert, but he will not agree to share the responsibility for any loss which the engagement of an orchestra may entail. Those who have derived no personal benefit from university education or musical culture can hardly be expected all at once to realize the intellectual and aesthetic advantages of these things. It is a matter of growth and tradition.

Just now the old order is changing, yielding place to new. This is very marked among the communities of the north of England. Formerly every considerable town had its group of wealthy and liberal-minded citizens, who were the representatives of old families, and to whom the habit of supporting everything of an elevating public character had become something of a tradition. Many interests as well as music and education benefited richly by the munificence of these

men. As a class they may be said to be disappearing. Generally unconnected with business and living on their means, they have not shared in the general prosperity. Their incomes, shrunk from land or securities, have dwindled and they can no longer keep pace with the increased cost of living. From them nothing on the old scale can be expected, and those amenities of life, such as the higher forms of music, which they did so much to foster, must look elsewhere if their deficit is to be made up.

In so far as music is concerned the ideal is indeed the only permanent solution of the problem is in public and not in any form of private help. State aid, or municipal aid, is the ultimate end to which music must look. Grand orchestras, which have taken many years to build up, must not be dispersed because of the want of support of individual subscribers. If the time is not yet ripe for the endowment of such institutions by public money, help must be sought from those who are willing to make some sacrifice in the interests of the best music. It is not beyond the bounds of possibility that the new stratum of wealth may yet be touched, and a new race of unexpected benefactors be raised if the actual position of music is presented to them in the right way.

MUSIC SEASON IN LEEDS, ENGLAND

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LEEDS, England.—Leeds has a distinguished place amongst English towns for its recognition of music as an instrument of culture. Its musical festival alone has for many years conferred luster upon the city. In the approaching season Yorkshire generally will be richly supplied with concerts, but it is rather disappointing to find that Leeds is falling back upon the old-fashioned "star" system of popular concerts for its musical sustenance and neglecting the more important orchestral side.

Yorkshire has always been preeminent for its love of choral music, and the quality of the Yorkshire choirs has convincingly proved what vocal cultivation can accomplish. This winter the Leeds Philharmonic Society will restrict its activities to choral music and dispense with orchestral. Were it not for the Leeds Saturday orchestral concerts the city would have no orchestral music in the coming season, except from a chance visit of Mr. Coates and the Beecham Symphony Orchestra and another of Mr. Landon Ronald and the Albert Hall Orchestra.

Fortunately the Saturday concerts, which are held in the Town Hall once a fortnight, are of excellent quality though popular in character. Mr. Hamilton Harty is to conduct four of them and Mr. Goossens the remaining four. Each program contains a symphony and an overture and a concerto for violin or piano is included in all programs except when the single soloist engaged is a singer. Miss Agnes Nicholls, the only vocalist, will sing "Isolde's Narration" on a night which is almost exclusively devoted to Wagner and will therefore be symphonic in character.

On November 1 the Leeds Choral Union opened their season of four concerts under the baton of their conductor, Dr. Coward. Granville Bantock's "Omar Khayyam," parts 1 and 2, is the principal thing in their program. The Philharmonic Society are giving a concert performance of Purcell's "Dido and Æneas" and Holst's "Hymn to Jesus." The New Choral Society have concentrated upon the study of the Bach chorales and oratorios. They promise the "Christmas Oratorio" and the two seldom heard cantatas, "My Spirit was in Heaven" and "Christ Lay in Death's Dark Prison."

At the University Hall in College Road, from January 10 to 15, during the Beethoven Festival Week, the London String Quartet will perform the 17 Beethoven string quartets in chronological order. Mr. George Beach opened the season on October 14 with a Liszt recital. There are the usual visiting combinations organized by Mr. Quinlan and Mr. Powell. At the Leeds Institute Mr. Frederick Dawson is to give a piano recital and Mr. Plunket Greene a lecture-recital on "How to Sing a Song," with Dr. Bairstow at the piano. Other arrangements are pending, including visits from the Catterall and the Edith Robinson string quartets.

MME. HOMER, MISS HOMER

Mme. Louise Homer, contralto, and her daughter, Miss Louise Homer, soprano, appeared jointly in concert in Symphony Hall, Boston, on the afternoon of October 31. Miss Homer displayed a voice of considerable dramatic power, agreeable always to hear, in the aria "A tatti troppo" from Donizetti's "Linda di Chamounix." That she has command of humor and sentiment was proved by her success with the song by her father, Sydney Homer: "Specially Jim." Her rendering of Mozart's "Alleluiah," a song which would try the most experienced singer's resources in securing variety of expression in the repeated title word, naturally left much to be desired; yet showed perhaps at their best the purity and freshness of her upper tones. The daughter's voice blended well with the mother's in the "Quis est homo" from Rossini's "Stabat Mater." They pleased their hearers highly in Mr. Homer's melodious "Banjo Song." Madame Homer related her audience most when she approached a type of singing that was closest to her operatic experience: Schubert's somewhat grandiose but stringently epic aria "Omniportance." The singers were warmly applauded throughout the afternoon by an audience that filled all the sitting and standing room.

ANTONIO TORELLO AND JOSE MARDONES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—An instrument and a voice of the deepest-toned type were heard in Æolian Hall, New York, on the evening of October 28, when Antonio Torello, contra-bass player, and José Mardones, bass, gave a recital, the one playing pieces by Torello, Glière, Koussevitzki, Valls, Franchi and Bottesini-Torello, the other singing opera arias and Spanish folksongs, and both together presented an aria, "Per questa bella mano," for bass with contra-bass obligato, by Mozart.

The instrument was no doubt the chief object of interest to the majority of the listeners, for an opportunity to hear the contra-bass in solo performance comes but rarely in anyone's concert experience; and yet the voice must have been a strong attraction to many, inasmuch as the occasions when a basso-profundo appears before the public to illustrate the virtuosity of his craft are far from frequent. Formerly the contra-bass and the bass voice made a wider popular appeal, each after its own fashion, than they make today. In American villages the contra-bass, or bass viol, as players often inaccurately called it, was highly esteemed as an accompanying instrument for church singing until organs became generally available. An excellent specimen of a three-stringed contra-bass was brought out a few years ago from the garret of a New England meeting house, where it had long lain forgotten, and was rehabilitated and put to use in an orchestra. Bass voices, again, had power to please the public before the development of singing on the declamatory side gave baritone voices the preeminence, although an artist, to suit the exacting hearer of other days, needed to have great range and flexibility. At the present a bass, singing he ever so well, wins comparatively slight acclaim unless, as the Russian Chailapin has done, he makes extraordinary concessions to the modern taste for the dramatic.

As for the contra-bass selections on the Æolian Hall program, they were written in general for the higher notes of the instrument, requiring the player's left hand at the very bridge the most of the time. Wherefore his position was a stooping one, instead of the head-up and shoulders-back one seen in the men who stand in the double-bass line at the back of an orchestral assemblage. But low notes were now and then admitted, to the easing of the player's attitude. One of the pieces, a caprice by Valls, was peculiar in that it gave a melody to the lower part of the instrument and an accompaniment to the upper part, reversing a process sometimes followed in violin writing. Certain of the melodies that sounded from the higher stoppings of the first string had a pastoral quality, as though the Polyphemus, the Cyclops, were singing falsetto.

The most remarkable disclosure that the recital furnished was that the contra-bass when played alone seems not to sound down in its actual octave but in the octave higher. In that regard it has exactly the opposite illusion of bells, which seem to sound lower than by vibration count they really do. Had a listener heard Mr. Torello's instrument without seeing it, he would have thought a good part of the time that somebody was playing a violinello, or perhaps even a viola. A disclosure of hardly less significance was this one as to seeming pitch was one as to power. The contra-bass is by no means so loud as its size might lead one to imagine. Indeed, its tone is so light that the piano when accompanying it is no more submerged than when accompanying the violin. But close students of instrumental tone balance have discerned the comparative weakness of the contra-bass tone and expressed regret over the matter. Frederick Stock, for one, has said that the double basses of the modern orchestra do not amplify the fundamental harmonic voice of symphonic music as they ideally should.

Piano accompanists assisted the performers in the unusual and masterfully interpreted program. They were Mr. Ellis Glick Hamman for Mr. Torello and Giuseppe Bamboshek for Mr. Mardones.

ROPARTZ SYMPHONY IN PHILADELPHIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—It was not to be expected that the Philadelphia Orchestra would reveal mid-season form at the third concert of the series; yet that is what happened. At many a concert with a soloist the auxiliary performer has been a factor of disturbing and disrupting self-assertion. But Madame Matzenauer on the present occasion was so completely of one purpose with Dr. Stokowski, and the instruments understood his guiding hand, that her participation became not the enlargement of a personal consequence but the expansion of an exquisite ensemble.

Midway of the program was placed the one-movement Fourth Symphony of Ropartz. It is not a work that abounds in quotable lyric passages or an obvious intention, and ears that ask a more formal and coherent symphonic structure might find the score somewhat diffuse and meandering; but while the work was received with a polite indulgence rather than with a marked manifestation of approval, it is music of several distinctive qualities.

It displays a sympathetic study of the fundamental works of the masters of the classic era and a faithful discipline to the genius of César Franck; it forces no instrument beyond the most congenial register for its employment; it evades the jarring and blatant cacophonies which some writers of today think it necessary to use in order to be "original."

Madame Matzenauer's first contribution came after Berlioz's "Carnaval Romain," which opened the program. She sang three modern French songs: Debussy's "La Chevelure," Duparc's "Extase," and Chausson's "Chanson Perpetuelle." For the first two of these Dr. Stokowski had supplied orchestrations with a cunning hand. The singer invested them all with that mood of poignant Byronic melancholy that the poetic legend in each case suggests.

Madame Matzenauer sang the Letter Scene from Tchaikovsky's "Eugene Onegin" in the whole-hearted and forthright fashion with which her great Bruennhilde declaims her proud defiance. She sang in Russian, but her art elided the rough edges of the syllables and made the words seem as cantabile as if they were Italian. Strings and wood-wind, in their interwoven support, were peculiarly effective. This aria was followed by the ecstasy of the "Liebestod." Dr. Stokowski did not spare the soloist, and it is a fair question whether he did not allow the violins an eminence too salient above the voice.

MUSIC NOTES

John Campbell, tenor, appearing in Æolian Hall, New York, on the afternoon of October 28, with Richard Hageman as his accompanist, continued the good work begun by American singers in war time in the cause of program reform. Among his pieces he included songs of the old Italian school by Peri, Brunini and Rontani, songs of the modern French school by Szulc and Aubert, folk songs, various in nationality, and songs in English by Forsyth, Lane, Taylor, Borowski and Kursteiner. The only regret a listener could have was that Mr. Campbell did not sing with greater attention to the enunciation of his words and so give the public the full benefit of his researches in the vocal field. Were he as good an executant and interpreter as he is a student, he might readily take an important place among recital-givers. As it is, in daring to steer into open and uncertain water away from the safe and sluggish canals of the classic repertoire, he furnishes an example that all musicians, whether singers or players, can profit by.

Fauré's suite in four movements, "Masques et Bergamasques," was presented at the opening concert of the New York Symphony Society, Walter Damrosch, conductor, in Æolian Hall, New York, on the afternoon of Sunday, October 31. The work is patterned after the suites of the eighteenth century and includes a second slow movement somewhat in the style of Handel and a third lively one somewhat in the style of Bach. A quaint and purposely square-cut composition, the suite is rather winning in its early pages, but it becomes monotonous from its continued affectation of the archaic and finally plunges into irremediable dullness. That, however, was not enough to impair the general charm of Mr. Damrosch's program, which included Beethoven's seventh symphony, Leken's adagio for strings and a piece taken from Franck's oratorio, "Redemption."

Jan Kubelik, violinist, gave what might be called a violin recital with orchestra at the Hippodrome, New York, appearing in that city in the course of the first tour he has made of the United States for six years, on the evening of October 31. Chief amongst his pieces were his own concerto in C major and Paganini's concerto in D major, in which he was soloist and Richard Hageman was conductor. His composition seemed more like a symphony than a concerto, because the solo instrument, though almost continually sounding, really claimed secondary attention. The work is replete with interesting melody and is in effect an extended song. The particular deficiency about it is a want of contrast, the mood being rather unchangeably meditative. There is lacking that essential of great music, the element of humor. Very mark-worthy the Paganini concerto, old-fashioned in style and shallow in content though it is, showed, under Mr. Kubelik's presentation, a readier shift of mood from grave to gay than the new piece that preceded it on the program. The violinist played in finished yet easy manner, with rich yet unforced tone, and with serious yet never too somber feeling. He obviously meant to exalt music rather than violin technique and he made the evening one of surpassing and unbroken interest to a large popular throng.

One of the infrequent appearances of Miss Mary Garden as a recitalist was vouchsafed to Chicago on Sunday, October 31. An artist of importance in the operatic world, Miss Garden presented her activities in the Auditorium, a temple that is used as a concert room only by those who make treasurers in box-offices smile with exceeding joy. The Scottish artist on a few occasions in her operatic career has evoked from connoisseurs the suspicion that she is not as ignorant of the art of singing as she would have her listeners believe. At this recital it became evident that Miss Garden understands much better than many of her sisters of greater vocal fame the art of making tone reflect the poetic qualities of a text. She produces a truly charming effect with the hackneyed berceuse from Godard's

"Jocelyn" and Erlanger's "Leverde Soleil" was a masterly exposition of emotional fervidity. Nor should there be omitted some expression of admiration for Miss Garden's diction. Not many singers are able to make their texts as clear and well defined as hers. The program was not entirely monopolized by Miss Garden. Charles Hackett sang some songs with elegance and distinction and violinello solos were contributed by Gutia Cassini.

Ossip Gabrilowitch in a recent recital in Philadelphia chose to play Beethoven's sonata, opus 22, César Franck's prelude, chorale, and fugue, Schumann's "Arabesque" and "Novelletto," Schubert's B flat major impromptu, Weber's rondo, "La Gaité," Chopin's D flat major nocturne and a flat major tarantelle. The extra numbers were a Chopin waltz and the pianist's own enticing "Caprice Buresque," which was new to his hearers. Mr. Gabrilowitch played over the Beethoven sonata with a delightful air of unrepentant joy; he never let himself perform as if engaged in treadmill repetition of familiar music; he repeated at all times to be inviting his audience to the discovery of effects as new and strange as they were beautiful. The mood of all the program, and therefore, seemed that of improvisation and a charming spontaneity. Like all great art upon an instrument, the result seemed supremely easy to produce.

Mme. Anna Pavlova and her company yesterday afternoon gave the first of three Boston performances in Symphony Hall. Of the four dances in which she appeared the most applauded was her familiar and intimate "Swan," to Saint-Saëns' music. With Alexandre Volinine as her partner she gave a brilliant display of mastery of the French ballet tradition to music by Drigo. Their "Gavotte Pavlova" was social dancing with a delicate flavor of old romance and with the utmost refinements of a polished technique. Mme. Pavlova's one marked excursion toward the realm of vigorously dramatic dancing as practiced by the Daigheff troupe came at the end of the program in a Russian dance with Mr. Stepanoff, to music by Kallinkoff. In this number she showed that she could enter into the spirit of the hearty humanities of folk-dancing as intensely as she fulfills the exacting demands of what may be called the classic dancing style. Mr. Stepanoff stirred the spectators with the "zip" of his Cossack-Tartar bouncings and whirled. A pastorate danced to Strauss' music was one of the most satisfactory numbers on the program, with Mr. Stowits revealing uncommon promise that he will go far in this field, and Miss Stuart giving delightful illustration of the possibilities of dramatic response to music in the dance. The program opened with an Egyptian ballet arranged by Ivan Clustine, but the effect of this, the most elaborate number on the program, was greatly marred by makeshift devices and effects used to adapt a stage spectacle to a concert platform. Not in this number but in a solo to Grieg's Anitra music did Miss Olenewa display her ability in expressive movements involving variety of feeling and technical virtuosity.

On October 31, in Convention Hall, the People's Symphony Orchestra, an organization new to Boston, gave its first weekly concert. The aim of these concerts, according to a statement of the management printed on the program, is to "give a series of high-class concerts at nominal prices for the benefit of the public who desire to hear interpretations of the best musical works." This orchestra does not intend to enter into competition in any manner with any other musical organization in this city. If properly supported and encouraged by the public it should fill a large place in Boston's musical life. The orchestra is made up of professional musicians of ability. The wood-wind and brass are excellent in quality, the first horn in particular being a soloist of the first rank. The strings play with fine tone and precision. The orchestra as a whole plays with evident enthusiasm, the program included Beethoven's Leonore No. 3; Schubert's unfinished symphony and Wagner's "Tannhauser" overture as well as shorter numbers by Tchaikowsky, Bizet and Bolzoni. Emil Mollenhauer conducted. Other conductors will be heard at succeeding concerts. The program for the afternoon of November 7 will consist of Bizet's "Patrie," larghetto and finale from Beethoven's second symphony pieces by Couperin and Rameau and Liszt's "Les Préludes."

On November 3 Maria Condé gave a song recital in Boston. Mme. Condé sings with intelligent comprehension of her songs. She does not yet possess quite all the technical skill required to bring out her evident intentions. Her program, too, could have been better arranged. Duparc's "Extase" is not rightly placed at the very beginning of a recital to produce its full effect. These shortcomings are not to be considered too seriously when placed beside Mme. Condé's many excellent qualities. Her singing gave pleasure by its sincerity and musicianship. She

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is an artist with ideals and deserves every encouragement.

The sixty-third season of the Hallé concerts opened in Manchester, England, on October 14. Mr. Hamilton Harty has now been in Manchester for some weeks, and has taken upon his shoulders much of the burden of reorganization. There can be no doubt that the Hallé Society was greatly in need of a controlling hand and also an influence in its management that was purely disinterested. In Mr. Harty there is every indication that it has found both of these equally necessary, but very distinct, requirements. The tradition of the Hallé concerts was observed in beginning with classical works by Beethoven, Weber and Wagner. The only novelty of a major kind was the "Don Juan" of Richard Strauss; and this was only a novelty in the sense that since 1913, no Strauss had been played in Manchester. Miss Agnes Nicholls, who is the wife of Mr. Hamilton Harty, was the vocalist of the evening. She sang the great aria "Ocean! Thou Mighty Monster!" with real beauty and dramatic effect, rising from a quiet and measured opening to a splendidly telling and unforced climax. Her other songs, the Balladella from "Pagliacci" and "Vissi d'Artù" from "La Tosca," were skillfully accompanied on the piano by her husband, making an artistic collaboration that reminded one of the days when Sir Charles Hallé would leave the conductor's desk to play the piano accompaniment for Edward Lloyd when he sang Beethoven's "Adelaide." The rest of the program gave added assurance that Mr. Harty is thoroughly fitted for his task. He has fire and elasticity for the brilliancy of Strauss, warmth and pliancy for the humor and picturesqueness of "The Meistersingers" and poetry and imagination for the interpretation of the Seventh Symphony of Beethoven. The opening concert made a most favorable impression upon an audience that has been accustomed to a high standard.

The Edith Robinson String Quartet announces a series of six concerts in the Memorial Hall, Manchester, England, at which the 17 Beethoven quartets will be played. Miss Robinson believes that a program made up of the first three quartets of Beethoven would be somewhat slight in character and that a program of the last three would be somewhat stiff. She therefore proposes to vary the programs by playing in each of the six concerts one early Beethoven work, another from his middle period, and one from his last period. The final concert will contain the great fugue which was written for one of the last quartets, but was published separately in deference to the wishes of his publisher. It is gratifying to find that the appreciation of chamber music seems to be growing all around. The Brodsky and the Catterall quartets have booked many new engagements, and the fixtures of the Edith Robinson quartet include three engagements each at York and Carlisle, two at Blackpool and others at Newcastle and Sheffield and others.

Miss Daisy Kennedy, the wife of Benno Moiseiwitsch, gave two violin recitals in Melbourne Town Hall. She has technical finish which enables her to perform violin works requiring the greatest virtuosity. She is also musically so well inclined that Mozart, Bach and Brahms are well within the orbit of her mental vision. She is another of that brilliant array of Sevcik pupils.

Australian orchestral activities are increasing. Mr. Verbruggen with his superb combination, the New South Wales Orchestra, has sharpened the public taste for orchestral music. His interstate tours have already begun to bear fruit in a number of partially successful orchestral ventures in Victoria and South Australia. Mr. Brewster-Jones has formed the Adelaide Symphony Orchestra and has given a series of concerts which have included many modern works new to Australian audiences. Mr. Brewster-Jones is himself a composer of attainment whose works are performed by orchestras in other Australian cities. He comes to Melbourne soon to conduct the final 1920 concert of the Lady of Northcote Orchestral Society in this city. The penultimate concert of that fine orchestral body will be directed by Mr. Gibson Young. The program includes Beethoven's 7th Symphony, Brahms' "Song of Destiny" for chorus and orchestra, and the first performance of a Phlegyas Overture by a local composer, Mr. F. Bennicke Hart.

The latest orchestral development is also in Adelaide. Dr. Harold Davies, brother of Dr. Walford Davies of London, is the music professor at the Adelaide University. Dr. Davies has been instrumental through his enthusiasm and influence in raising funds to inaugurate the Adelaide Permanent Orchestral Society. This combination made its debut in a manner that insures its continued success.

The Chicago Opera began its operations for the season by presenting Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana" and Leoncavallo's "Pagliacci" at the Babst Theater, Milwaukee, on October 18. This performance was the first of a series which constituted the preliminary tour of the organization, a tour which comprised visits to Springfield, Illinois; Des Moines and Sioux City, Iowa; Sioux Falls, South Dakota, and St. Paul, Minnesota.

Alexander Siloti in London recital

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England.—Alexander Siloti has returned to London, and after all the war years it is good to welcome back so eminent an artist. Siloti has the "grand manner" in a marked degree, and by right, for he was the friend and pupil of Liszt. From Siloti's playing it is possible today to gain some idea of those amazing qualities which made Liszt a supreme pianist.

It must not be supposed, however, that Siloti is merely the reflection of a glory which has set. On the contrary, he is and always has been, a front rank of Russian pianists. He chose to make his public reappearance in London at a recital at Wigmore Hall on October 9. The program was arranged in four groups: the first of which contained the Schubert-Tausig andante and variations, with three études and the ballade in A flat by Chopin; the second was devoted to Liszt; the third to Bach; and the fourth to miscellaneous Russian and modern French pieces.

In all these Siloti displayed splendid directness, a legato so round and glowing that it seemed literally lambent, and—when needed for fortissimo passages—immense power. Judged on purely pianistic grounds, his playing of Bach was the finest bit of work in the afternoon, but from the musical standpoint the Sicilienne by Bach, the étude in E major by Roger Ducasse and Chopin's A flat étude stood out above the rest for clear idealistic beauty.

The A flat étude especially, interpreted according to Liszt's indications, was an admirable bit of intuitional insight. All dreamy effects were eliminated and something expressed which by analogy might be likened to the free movement and flash of waves beneath strong sunlight and wind. At the close the shake in the bass on low E flat of the penultimate bar— which with so many pianists merely sounds like an inadvertent knot in the musical tissue—under Siloti's treatment became like an involuntary pause and quiver of a spent wave, the only logical conclusion for such a tone poem.



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THE HOME FORUM

Dominion

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
IN THE record of spiritual creation contained in the first chapter of Genesis, where it is declared that God created man in the image of God, it is also stated, as if to emphasize the significance of this spiritual origin and birthright, "And God blessed them, and God said unto them, Be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth, and subdue it; and have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over every living thing that moveth upon the earth." And to the record is added this momentous verification, "And God saw everything that he had made, and behold, it was very good."

This God-given dominion is inseparable from man as the spiritual image and likeness of his divine Principle. It is his by divine law, unvarying, irrevocable, invincible. Why, then, is it that the world today is wrestling with its maze of human problems, still unsolved, notwithstanding the age-long efforts of mankind? The Apostle Paul, that indefatigable thinker, tells us why in his epistle to the Romans, when he refers to those who, in the vanity of their imaginations, "changed the glory of the uncorruptible God into an image made like to corruptible man . . . who changed the truth of God into a lie, and worshipped and served the creature more than the Creator." In other words, the human mind, the would-be counterfeit of the one divine Mind, in the vanity of its egotism, has attempted to interpret humanity, to unsee, that which God saw and pronounced "very good." That which is spiritual and incorporeal obviously cannot be discerned through the medium of the material and corporeal, and any mistaken effort to pay homage to "the uncorruptible God" by ascribing His virtues to "corruptible man" can only end in disaster, because such an attempt would, if such a thing were possible, reverse divine law. But such reversal, it goes without saying, is an impossibility, and any admission to the contrary can only result in confusion to that which attempts it.

The Apostle, continuing the epistle already referred to, asks this pertinent question, "Know ye not, brethren, (for I speak to them that know the law), how that the law hath dominion over a man as long as he liveth?" Then, after clearly and definitely expounding the law, on the proved hypothesis that law is spiritual, he proceeds to denounce the so-called law of sin, emphasizing that "the law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus hath made me

free from the law of sin and death." Students of Christian Science will forever associate with Paul's pertinent inquiry the admonition of their Leader, Mrs. Eddy, given at the close of the chapter, "Christian Science Practice," on page 442 of the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "Christian Scientists, be a law to yourselves that mental malpractice cannot harm you either when asleep or when awake."

Now because man's God-given dominion is his by right of divine law, the human mind, the would-be counterfeit of divine Mind, would claim to institute certain human laws to govern man, but these human so-called laws are counterfeits. They are attempted reversals of the only true law, and hence are the suppositional absence of law, because law, unlike the human counterfeit, can never be reversed for one instant. And it is this very attempt to reverse law which Christian Science recognizes as mental malpractice, because, being the antithesis of law, it is wrong practice. Just so long as attempted reversals of law are acknowledged as law, those who respond to the mesmerism of this suggestion will continue to run amuck, just as the child who persists in the false assumption that two times two are five will continue to meet confusion in working out his problems in arithmetic. It is not that the truth that the rules of arithmetic are in the least affected by his mistake, but just so long as this truth is disregarded the confusion resulting from the mistake is inevitable. In the same way, true law, which is spiritual, is not and never can be changed one iota by any mistaken sense of law, but just so long as mankind persists in admitting that law can be material, confusion is sure to follow.

When the Christian Scientist has recognized and proved the unreality of mental malpractice, he has broken down that which would hinder the full realization of that dominion with which man is divinely endowed; and the metaphysician knows that the sure way to destroy all belief in the existence of mental malpractice is through right practice, in accord with divine Science. "The law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus," the very law by which man has his being, gives him irrevocable dominion over whatever is not in absolute accordance with this law. His spiritual birthright of sole allegiance to divine Principle enables him to subordinate all false testimony concerning law to the spiritual fact of being, which is the only law. He has complete dominion over any false sense of existence because he understands that man exists as the image and likeness, the perfect reflection, of omnipotent Spirit. Man is the emanation of the one God. Hence man's God-given dominion over all. As Mrs. Eddy writes on pages 517 and 518 of Science and Health, "Man is not made to till the soil. His birthright is dominion, not subjection. He is lord of the belief in earth and heaven, himself subordinate alone to his Maker. This is the Science of being."

Man, as "lord of the belief in earth and heaven," is entitled to exercise his full measure of dominion. Indeed, by reason of his relationship with God he cannot do otherwise. The individual who has learned this great truth recognizes whence this dominion cometh. He can serve the creature only by honoring the creator; he can sustain and maintain the true sense of dominion only as he finds this dominion in Spirit. It can never be found in matter nor through material means. Fruition is inseparable from infinite Spirit. It is the understanding of this that alone can "multiply, and replenish the earth, and subdue it"; that gives man dominion "over every living thing, that moveth upon the earth," by correcting the false sense with the true. As the true fact of being is recognized, the world's problems will spontaneously be solved; man will be seen as having dominion over every false sense of existence, over sickness, sin, poverty, and death; over discord of every kind. The right sense of existence is itself dominion, omnipotent and universal. It is applicable here and now in all the minutiae of human living, from the simple duties of home management to the government of nations. On this basis alone is man's dominion demonstrable in that enduring accomplishment which ushers in God's eternal reign of harmony.

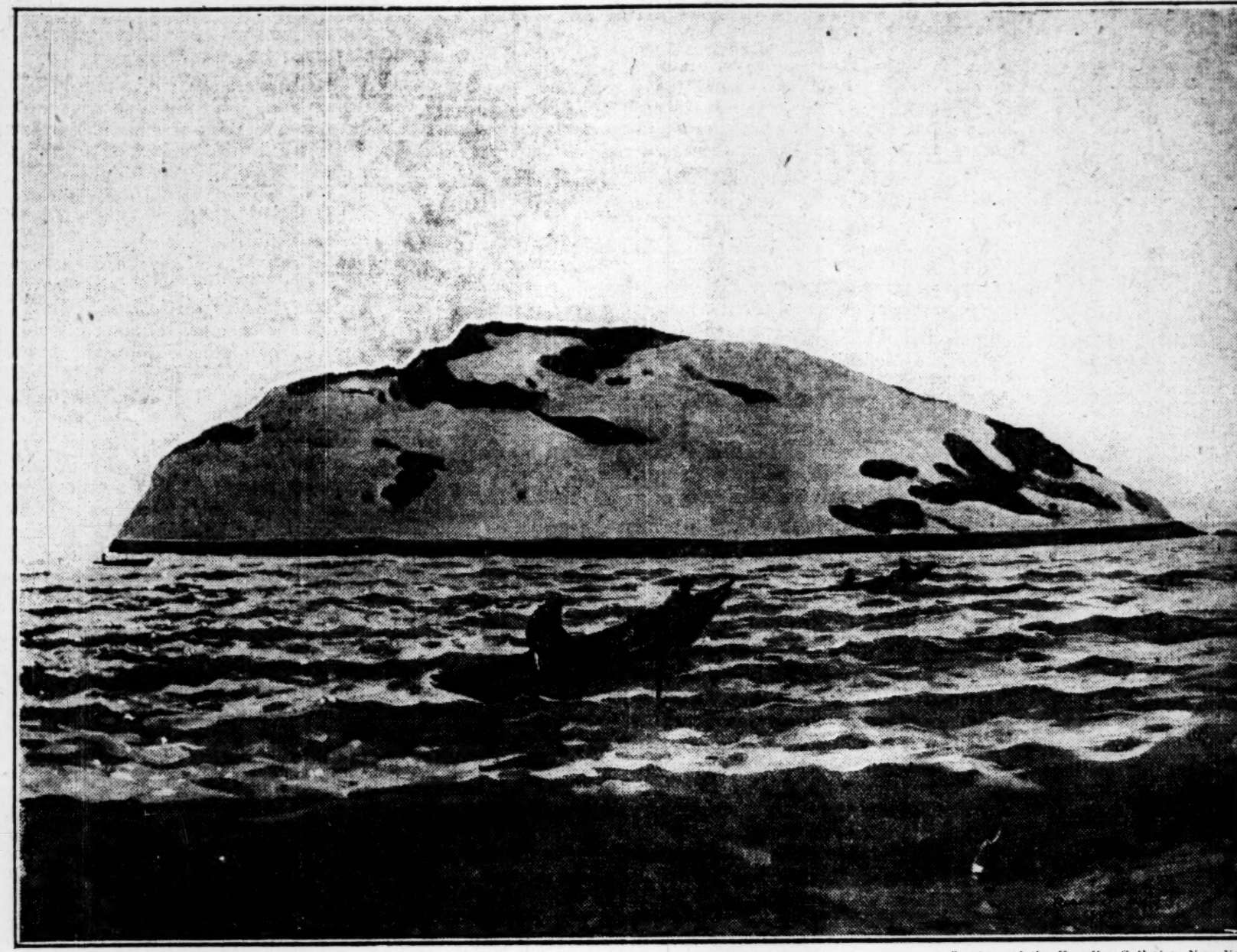
I Climb the Coomb's Ascent

With many a pause and oft reverted eye
I climb the coomb's ascent: sweet songsters near
Warble in shade their wild-wood melody:
Far off the unvarying cuckoo soothes my ear.
Up scour the startling stragglers of the flock
That on green plots o'er precipices browze:
From the forced fissures of the naked rock
The yew-tree bursts! Beneath its dark green boughs
(Mid which the may-thorn blends its blossoms white)
Where broad smooth stones jut out in mossy seats,
I rest: and now have gained the top-most site.
Ah! what a luxury of landscapes meets my gaze!
Proud towers, and cots more dear to me,
Elm-shadowed fields, and prospect-bound sea!

—Samuel Taylor Coleridge.

Flowers of a Home in the South

The porches here are covered in with vines of various sorts, that make a bowered privacy in places, yet leave a clear view of the hill and the lake and the road. There are rose vines along the columns, Maréchal Niel



"Afternoon on the Sea," from the painting by Rockwell Kent

with their golden loveliness, and climbing American beauties, that a little earlier were a mass of delight, and white climbers, and pink ones. On a back porch an old-fashioned yellow rose of humble origin is allowed to clamber, with its unassuming flowers and its faint odor.

Yellow roses, quaint and shy,
All a riot on the high
Trellised wall, I mind how I
Loved you in my childhood days,
Loved you for your errant grace,
For each fragile-petalled face,
For your faint, elusive scent's
Delicate impermanence.

There be flowers far more fair;
Others roses, rich and rare,
Others choose,—what do I care?
Yellow roses on the wall,
Still you hold my heart in thrall.
Sight and scent of you up-call
Lo, I am a child again!

Beside the driveway is a tangle of Cherokee roses, where the mocking birds nest, while over the wire of the tennis courts white and purple clematis bloom.

On one side of the porch a star jasmine climbs up the trellis, with its clusters of tiny stars, a white perfume constellation, with the sweetest odor in the world.

On the trellis on the opposite wall, on the other side of the porch, yellow jasmine is growing, a wild vine that my mother loved best of all flowers, one that grew in the woods of her girlhood. It has little golden bells that shake in the breeze and emit soundless perfume sweet as dreams. When it grows wild in its native state, it fills the woods with sweetness.

Along the front of the porch scarlet sage is standing, in bright independence, with dusty miller as a foil. All day long the humming birds are poised to sip the sweetness from these honeyed tiny pitchers, their whirling wings making monotonous harmony.

Along the stone wall at the crest of the hill nasturtiums are blooming, with their bright impressionism against a background of soft green shrubs called summer cedars. The hill is white with snowballs, and pink and lavender with hydrangeas, while against the western wall of the house forest lilies are blooming, graceful, swaying in the wind in tawny tints.

In the back is an old-fashioned garden with grandmotherly flowers, phlox, zinnias, prince's feather, sweet William, clove pink, and the like. Along the fence grow sweet peas and tall, gay-faced hollyhocks, with ruffled dresses, and sun flowers round and bright. Here, too, are the herbs, sweet basil, lavender, mint, and the rest.

Yonder is a fair hedge of crepe myrtle, whose rose-colored blossoms are like young girls' party dresses, soft, and bright like a young girl's dreams. Across their vivid beauty a bluebird flashes occasionally, like a swift stroke of an artist's brush. White and purple altheas are blooming on the other side of the garden, nodding to each other and to me, as the wind blows.—Dorothy Scarborough, "From a Southern Porch."

The Charm of Style

To define the charm of style, to show why the same thought, when conveyed in one man's language, is

cold and commonplace, and, when conveyed in another's, is, as Starr King says, "a rifle-shot or a revelation," is impossible. . . . There is a mystery in style of which we cannot pluck out the heart. Like that of beauty, music, or a delicious odor, its spell is subtle and impalpable, and baffles all our attempts to explain it in words. Like

narcissus and asphodel, wanting only Prosperpine or the figure of Dante's Matilda to make them poems. Indeed they are poems, with that unchanging background of history and romance and art and human life, the plain against whose violet breadth they quiver to the little winds."—From "John Addington Symonds' Biography," compiled by Horatio F. Brown.

into his new study. A week of busy

laborers followed in which I think you

would not have disliked to have been

our assistant. My brother and I

almost covered the walls with prints,

for which purpose he cut out every

print from every book in his old li-

brary, coming in every now and then

to ask my leave to strip a fresh poor

author—which he might not do, you

know, without my permission, as I am

elder sister. There was such pasting,

such consultation where their por-

traits, and where the series of pic-

tures from Ovid, Milton, and Shake-

speare would show to most advantage,

and in what obscure corner authors of

humbler note might be allowed to tell

their stories. All the books gave up

their stores but one, a translation

from Ariosto, a delicious set of four

and twenty prints, and for which I

had marked out a conspicuous place;

when lo! we found at the moment the

scissors were going to work that a

part of the poem was printed at the

back of every picture. What a cruel

disappointment! To conclude this

long story about nothing, the poor

despised garret is now called the

print room, and is become our most

favorite sitting room."—From "The

Life of Charles Lamb," by E. V. Lucas.

Edinburgh, 21 Comely Bank,
20th August 1827.

Dear and Honoured Sir,
I have now the pleasure of signifying that your kind purpose has been accomplished. Your note of the 17th May reached us in two weeks, by the Post; and the much-longed-for Packet, which it had warned us to expect, has at length duly forwarded and announced by Messrs. Parlane and Co. of Hamburg, arrived here in safety, on the ninth of this month.

If the best return for such gifts is the delight they are enjoyed with, I may say that you are not unrepaid; for no Royal present could have gratified us more. These books with their inscriptions, the Autographs and tasteful ornaments, will be precious in other generations than ours. Of the Necklaces in particular I am bound to mention that it is repositied among the most valued jewels, and set apart "for great occasions" as an "ernte Zierde," fit only to be worn before Poets and intellectual men. Accept our heartiest thanks for such friendly memorials of a relation, which, faint as it is, we must always regard as the most estimable of our life.

This little drawing-room may now be said to be full of you. My translations from your Works already stood, in fair binding, in the Book-case, and portraits of you lay in port-folios; during our late absence in the country, some good genius, to prepare a happy surprise for us, had hung up, in the best framing and light, a larger picture of you, which we understand to be the best resemblance; and now your Medals lie on the mantelpiece; your books in their silk paper covers, have displaced even Tasso's "Gerusalemme"; and from more secret recesses your handwriting can be exhibited by favoured friends. It is thus that good men may raise for themselves a little sanctuary in houses and hearts that lie far away. The tolerance, the kindness with which you treat my labours in German literature, must not mislead me into vanity; but encourage me to new effort in appropriating what is Beautiful and True, wheresoever and howsoever it is to be found. If "love" does indeed "help to perfect knowledge," I may hope in time coming to gain better insight both into Schiller and his Friend; for the love of such men lies deep in the heart and wedded to all that is worthy there.

"Correspondence Between Goethe and Carlyle," edited by Charles E. Norton.

Far out to east one streak of golden light
Shows where the lines of sea and heaven unite,—
White heaven shot through with film of flying cloud,
Gray sea the wind just flutters and makes bright,
And wakes to music neither low nor loud.
Two horns jut out, and join, and rim the bay,
Save where a snow-white strip of shingle may
Break through the bar, where, black as black can be,
Their steep and hollow rocks resound all day
The jarred susurrus of the tumbling sea.

—Edmund Gosse.

A "Print Room" for Charles Lamb

On November 2nd, in a charming letter to Barbara Betham, Matilda Betham's small sister, Mary Lamb, tells of a great discovery at No. 4 Inner Temple Lane: "Soon after you left us we were distressed by the cries of a cat, which seemed to proceed from the garrets adjoining to ours, and only separated from ours by a locked door on the farther side of my brother's bedroom, which you know was the little room at the top of the kitchen stairs. We had the lock forced and let the poor puss out from behind a panel of the wainscot, and she lived with us from that time, for we were in gratitude bound to keep her, as she had introduced us to four untenanted, unowned rooms, and by degrees we have taken possession of these unclaimed apartments. First putting up lines to dry our clothes, then moving my brother's bed into one of these, more commodious than his own room. And last winter, my brother being unable to pursue the work he had begun, owing to the kind interruptions of friends who were more at leisure than himself, I persuaded him that he might write at his ease in one of these rooms, as he could not then hear the door knock, or hear himself being denied to be at home. . . . Here, I said, he might be almost really not at home. So I put in an old grate, and made him a fire in the largest of these garrets, and carried in one table and one chair, and bid him write away, and consider himself as much alone as if he were in a new lodging in the midst of Salisbury Plain, or any other wide, unfrequented place where he could expect few visitors to break in upon his solitude. I left him quite delighted with his new acquisition, but in a few hours he came down with a sadly dismalt face. He could do nothing, he said, with those bare whitewashed walls before his eyes. He could not write in that dull unfurnished prison.

"The next day, before he came home from his office, I had gathered up various bits of old carpeting to cover the floor; and, to a little break the blank look of the bare walls, I hung up a few old prints that used to ornament the kitchen; and after dinner, with great boast of what improvement I had made, I took Charles once more

A Lady of the Snows

The mountain hemlock droops her lacy branches
Oh, so tenderly
In the summer sun!
Yet 'she has power to baffle avalanches—
She, lancing slenderly
Where the rivers run.
So pliant yet so powerful! Oh, see her
Spread alluringly
Her thin sea-green dress!
Now from white winter's thrall the sun would free her
To bloom unendingly
In his glad caress.
—Harriet Monroe.

What Should Go By but a Caravan

As the weather grew warm I used to pack a hammock and reading and writing and cooking things on a donkey, nearly every day, and drop down through the fibrets to my cypresses. . . . What I did most, though, was simply to loll in the shade and watch the world go by. Not that much of it does go by the Gulf of Nicomedia. If it hadn't been for a sail every now and then you would have supposed that people had forgotten all about that little blue pocket of a fir, leading nowhere between its antique hills. Then there were two or three trains a day, whose black you could just make out, crawling through the green of the opposite shore. And there was a steamer a day, each way, that it was as much as your life was worth to set foot on. You wouldn't think so, though, to see the people who packed the decks. It was a miracle where so many of them came from and went to. I often used to go down to the landing to look at them, with all their different colours and types and languages. They gave one such an idea of the extraordinary wreckage that has been left on the shores of that old Greek sea. Only you don't get it as you do here, where races and creeds march past you and you stand by and admire. There was something more secret and ancient about it—more like Homer and the Bible and the Arabian Nights. One afternoon as I sat under the cypresses what should go by but a caravan! I had never seen one before. First came a man on a donkey, with a couple of saddle bags to make your mouth water, and then a long string of camels roped together in groups like barges in a tow. What an air they had—the fantastic tawny line of them swinging against the blue of the Gulf! And how softly they padded along the shingle, with their mysterious bales and the picturesque ruffians in charge of them! They passed without so much as a turn of the eye, my Wise Men of the East, and disappeared behind the point as silently as they came.—From "Stamboul Nights," by H. G. Dwight.

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By MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., SATURDAY, NOV. 6, 1920

EDITORIALS

Creditor Nations

A NATION in a rapid and ceaseless condition of development is, in the very nature of things, unlikely to be a creditor nation. This was the position of the United States before the war, just as, before the war, the United Kingdom was the great creditor nation. The war, however, was the cause of many convulsions, and one of the most far-reaching of these, and certainly one of the least comprehended, was that which, in sweeping the gold reserves and securities of Europe across the Atlantic, converted the United States, in a day as it were, into the chief creditor nation of the world.

Now it is, perhaps, not always understood what being a creditor nation means in its ultimate effects. The man in the street who very commonly sees no further than the end of the street, is of opinion that it just means that other nations are in debt to the creditor nation after the manner of the individual who borrows money from his bank. If he has studied the question a little more thoroughly, he may have arrived at some appreciation of the effect this may have on international exchange, and may even begin to see how, should the exchange become sufficiently unfavorable, the debtor nations may absolutely be prevented from buying from the creditor nation, with no slight detriment to the creditor nation as well as to themselves. But what the man in the street rarely appears to grasp is that he is at this point only at the very portal of High Finance, and that beyond those portals lie the illimitable avenues of trade, intersecting, in every direction, the avenues of politics, until the whole are lost in an inextricable maze, through the windings of which human intelligence finds it impossible, with certainty, to find its way.

The world has for long understood, to put this another way, the dangers and problems of political imperialism. But the world has by no means understood that there is an economic imperialism, just as dangerous and far more insidious than the political variety, and this because it operates almost unsuspected by the public, in a way calculated to produce far-reaching political effects. Indeed so intertwined are the workings of the two that it is practically impossible to disentangle them; and this is the underlying intention of the phrase that trade follows the flag, though the trade that follows the flag is not necessarily more than a bagatelle in the purview of the international financier.

How all this works it is perfectly easy to see. The financial interests of the world are perpetually accumulating great reserves of capital, but to be productive this capital must be employed. For this purpose, new markets are an imperative necessity. But the opportunity offered by these markets must not only be remunerative, it must be reasonably safe. In the interests of trade, therefore, the new markets must not only be exploited, they must be protected, and here is the necessity for the flag. If you ask the international financier, Whose flag? he will tell you, if he is in a mind to be frank, that it does not very much matter, provided the owner can make it respected. Tariffs and such things may affect the manufacturer, but not the financier, who does not develop industries, but to whom industries are mere pawns in the greatest of all games at which the men and women of the world play. The game, however, requires money, money in vast quantities, for the stakes are huge. And it is here the creditor nation finds its opportunities.

Now the lesson of history with regard to creditor nations is very much that to be derived from the examination of all human endeavor. So long, that is to say, as it is kept under benevolent control, this form of financial exploitation is tolerably safe. But the moment human greed and selfishness gain the mastery, their virus begins to run like poison through the whole social, political, and economic fabric. An ever increasing number of people are encouraged to live in luxury and idleness at home, at the expense of the deterioration of their characters and the loss of their capacity to work, whilst, in order to provide the capital for export the national industries are starved and the sweating of the working population in rent, wages, and hours is pressed to its limit. This sweating is, probably, the most prolific cause of labor unrest, and it is undertaken largely in order that capital may be obtained for export to countries the backward populations of which are to be brought, by its employment, as thoroughly under alien domination as ever were the colonies of pagan Rome.

It is just here that the necessity for what has been termed benevolent control becomes a moral necessity. The development of backward countries is a duty to civilization. But it ceases to be a duty when the people, instead of being encouraged to improve their conditions, are reduced to a state of economic vassalage, and becomes instead an enormity. What is threatening to occur in the economic realm today, is precisely what did occur, in the centuries that are gone by, in the political realm. Just as the colonial system inherited by Europe from the Romans was an abuse of political imperialism, so the expansion of trade and finance in our own times is threatening to become a serious abuse of economic imperialism. The Treaty of Versailles did make an abortive effort to put an end to political imperialism by the mandatory system, but the world has not yet awakened to the terrible evils which can be perpetuated so surreptitiously in the silent workings of economic imperialism. It is doubtful if the world has even begun to comprehend the dangers of this economic imperialism. The creditor nation sends out its armies of prospectors, of commercial travelers, and of bank agents, without any very clear conception itself of what it all means. Not even in the Olympus of High Finance, probably, is the full effect comprehensible. Indeed some Lucian amongst economists, if such a person exists, might easily perpetrate a new version of "The Dialogues of the Gods." Therefore, any nation which finds itself in the position of a creditor has reason for consider-

able circumspection. The probabilities before it are immense, in more ways than one—diplomatic interventions, bondholders' wars, military demonstrations, in short everything of that nature. These things, of course, need not be, but, as Bacon sententiously remarked, centuries ago, "There is in human nature, generally, more of the fool than of the wise," and, by reason of this, human nature is slow to change.

Another Test of Daylight-Saving

THE conclusion seems unavoidable, when one considers or seeks to appraise the attitude of the people of the United States toward daylight-saving, as the method of turning forward the clocks in the spring and turning them back again in the fall is called, that those in all walks of life, no matter what their condition or environment, so unquestioningly submit to almost absolute domination by the clock that little thought is given, once the change is inaugurated, as to what arbitrary standard has been agreed to or accepted. Except in a few occupations, it has always been that the clock, rather than the sun, has divided the day from the night. The device by which the hands of the clock are juggled with serves only to aid in making plausible a somewhat clumsy method of self-deception, to say the best of it. There never was a law or an ordinance, so far as known, which prohibited one whose custom it was to rise at 8 by the clock from rising at 7, or even at 6, or at whatever hour, earlier or later, he might choose.

Thus considered, it becomes at once patent that there should be no need of daylight-saving laws, as a matter of fact. The individual, generally speaking, may save for himself or herself all the daylight desired, so long as it lasts. The extra hour legislated for the summer months should be far from the actual measure of morning light utilized. And yet custom seems to have made necessary the enactment of some such arbitrary rule as that which society has agreed, more or less generally, to impose upon itself, for it should not be forgotten that those who cling so tenaciously to what is called sun time are submitting to just as arbitrary a rule as those who live within the so-called daylight zones. A clock, in whatever zone, if obeyed, is a hard taskmaster.

In some of the states and many of the cities of the United States another seasonal trial of legislated daylight saving ended with the close of October. It would seem to be quite generally agreed that the great majority of people residing in the daylight-saving zones are more thoroughly convinced now than ever before of the utilitarian benefits of the system. First adopted nationally in the United States as a war-time conservation measure, its general continuance was defeated by opposition in Congress, declared to have been made in behalf of the residents of the agricultural districts. It cannot be denied, of course, that the full benefits possible under the plan when nationally adopted are impossible under scattered state and city enactments. Some confusion in time schedules has seemed unavoidable, especially among travelers and tourists, and even among the stay-at-homes who have endeavored to adjust train schedules to daylight-saving clocks. But it is not at all difficult for those who have had the opportunity to compute actual time-saving, in terms of hours, days, and weeks, for the period, as in Massachusetts, from April 25 to October 31. The saving, at the lowest estimate, is twenty working days, or 156 working hours of daylight.

Logically, these benefits could be extended and confusion be avoided by national or regional adoption of the daylight-saving plan. The most recent experiment has probably convinced all city dwellers, at least, that daylight-saving should be continued. It is indicated in some quarters that it might be wise, in the effort to assure unanimity of action, that the period of daylight-saving should begin in May, instead of in April, and end with September, instead of with October. That would give, in Massachusetts, one month less than the six-months period this year, and two months less than the seven-months war-time period, but perhaps without appreciable loss or disadvantage. The effort for next year, it must be agreed, should be for unanimity of action, and this, preferably, in the approval of the plan nationally, or at least regionally.

Japan and the Chinese Consortium

WHEN announcement was made by the State Department at Washington, early last May, to the effect that the organization of the international consortium for loans to China had been completed, and that the proposals laid down by the United States had been accepted in full by all the powers, including Japan, those who knew Japan best were inclined to wait and see before indulging too freely in congratulation. The position as it obtained six months ago may be stated quite briefly. As far back as the July of 1918 the United States Minister in Peking put forward a proposal, through the State Department at Washington, for a four-power consortium to lend money to China. This plan was accepted, in its main features, in Paris in the May of last year, and representative bankers from Great Britain, the United States, France, and Japan agreed to work out a scheme by which effect might be given to the proposals. It was not long, however, before Japan began to put obstacles in the way.

The consortium, as proposed by the United States, afforded no opportunity to any of the participating powers to use their position as creditor to secure political or other advantage in China. Indeed the scheme was most carefully designed to prevent anything of the kind. Now such an arrangement Japan found not at all to her liking, and Tokyo quickly made it perfectly clear that the Japanese Government had no intention whatever of agreeing to it. Japan demanded as a condition of her entering the consortium that her special "spheres of influence" in China should be exempt from the operation of the consortium. In other words, she sought to secure from the powers a recognition of her "special position" in Manchuria, Shantung, and eastern Inner Mongolia. The United States refused to agree to any such terms, and for nearly a year a condition of deadlock obtained. Japan reckoned that she stood to gain, whatever happened. If the powers acceded to her demand she would secure a point for which she had been striving for years. If the powers refused, she, by

holding up the consortium proposals, could keep China in just that state of financial stress which she knew so well how to turn to her own advantage.

About six months ago, however, all the powers concerned, other than Japan, agreed to act together to bring the deadlock to an end. The governments of Great Britain, France, and the United States addressed identical notes, on the same day, to the government at Tokyo. The content of these notes has never been made public, but whatever it was, it was sufficient to cause Japan apparently to change her mind over night, to withdraw her objections, and to enter the consortium on the terms originally drawn up by the United States. No sooner had these facts been announced from Washington, however, than Japan began to throw doubt on the nature of the settlement that had been arrived at. Viscount Uchida, Minister for Foreign Affairs, declared quite unequivocally that Great Britain, France, and the United States had given assurances in connection with the loan consortium "acknowledging Japan's special position vis-à-vis China in respect to national defense and economic existence." In other words, the Japanese Foreign Minister sought to imply that the other powers, not Japan, had given way, and that Japan's "special position" in China had been acknowledged. On the other hand, Mr. Lamont, the representative of the American group in the consortium, insisted that this was not the case, and, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in New York, fortified his statements with proofs of the most categorical kind. Commenting on the situation at the time, however, this paper insisted that, conclusive as Mr. Lamont's testimony undoubtedly appeared to be, nevertheless the need for watchfulness was by no means passed.

The fact of the matter is, of course, that Japan, actuated by her present aspirations, could never "abandon" her opposition to a policy which, if carried out as it is intended to be carried out, would go a long way toward completely blocking the way to the achievement of her designs in China. She has not abandoned her opposition, she has only changed its form. The open demand for political advantage has failed. But this only means that another method is being tried. "There is food for thought in the fact," runs a recent authoritative statement on the subject, "that the consortium in itself does not prevent Japanese propaganda. Working through the press and Chinese official circles to evade the practical functioning of the agreement, by confidential arrangements between Japanese and Chinese interests, and by creating amongst the Chinese Government officials a feeling of distrust, it is believed this propaganda would place a train of obstacles in the way of the consortium, both directly and indirectly." Clearly the need for watchfulness is not passed.

Where Oliver Asked for More

THE influence of a great novel upon the human mind is a curious phenomenon. Where the preacher and the reformer have failed, it is frequently given to it to be successful, for the simple reason that it can obtain a hearing which is refused to them. A single example of this must be sufficient. When Dickens was writing "Oliver Twist," he reached the place where it was necessary to introduce a metropolitan police magistrate of the bullying type. His knowledge of London, which was as extensive and peculiar as that of Mr. Samuel Weller, took him to the court in Hatton Garden. Introduced here unostentatiously by John Forster, he studied the amenities of Mr. Laing at close quarters, with the result that he was able to give that worthy to the public, as it were in dishabille, in the person of Mr. Fang, to their no slight enlightenment, and to the undoing of the gentleman himself. But "Oliver Twist" did far more than dismiss Mr. Laing into private life. It called a halt on the inhumanities of the workhouse, when it revealed the life of the inmates of that of St. George's in the Mint, as presided over by that famous beadle, Mr. Bumble.

Neither Oliver Twist nor Mr. Bumble ever lived save in the imagination of millions of Dickens' readers. But the workhouse which sheltered them both did and does, though it will not very much longer. It has been closed by order of the guardians; and when the pickaxe of the housebreaker is driven into its walls, the historic copper is to be presented to the Southwark Borough Council for preservation in its museum. For, let it not be forgotten, it was this copper by which the master stood, ladle in hand, on the occasion when Oliver, grasping his porringer and spoon, rose from his seat and advanced toward him with the unforgettable words, "Please, sir, I want some more." Every one knows the rest. How the master screamed for Mr. Bumble, how Mr. Bumble burst into the board-room, excitedly bowing to the chairman, "Mr. Limbkins, I beg your pardon, sir! Oliver Twist has asked for more!" And how the gentleman in the white waistcoat remarked once again, "That boy will be hung. I know that boy will be hung." All this happened in the autumn of 1837, when Queen Victoria had just succeeded to the throne, eighty-three years ago, and yet it is as fresh in men's minds as were the details of the coronation festivities to that of Mr. Barney Maguire, when he confided them, immediately after the event, to Mademoiselle Pauline, in the servants' hall, at Tap-pington.

It was in the consulate of Lord Melbourne that it all happened, the coronation and the great request, and the history of the latter was in this wise. The board of the workhouse of St. George's in the Mint were, at that moment, a highly intelligent body. They had discovered, what no one before them had suspected, that a pauper liked being a pauper, and adored the workhouse as a sort of tavern where free meals were given four times daily. "So," writes Dickens, "they established the rule, that all poor should have the alternative (for they would compel nobody, not they) of being starved by a gradual process in the house, or by a quick one out of it. With this view, they contracted with the waterworks to lay on an unlimited supply of water; and with a corn-factor to supply periodically small quantities of oatmeal; and issued three meals of thin gruel a day, with an onion

twice a week, and half a roll on Sundays." Then it was that the pauper children, "desperate with hunger, and reckless with misery," drew lots for who should beard the master at supper time. And the lot fell upon Oliver.

Oliver's voracious appetite, which was as disgusting apparently as that of Mr. Stoper's wife's uncle, was the immediate cause of his being apprenticed by the guardians to the ineffable Mr. Sowerberry, but the chronicles of the St. George's workhouse, as recorded by Dickens, do not end with his departure. It was in the matron's room here, that Mr. Bumble sold himself, in his own words, "very reasonable," even "cheap, dirt cheap!" to Mrs. Cornley, "for six teaspoons, a pair of sugar-tongs, and a milk-pot; with a small quantity of second-hand furniture, and twenty pounds in money." After which, laying aside, perforce, the beadle's laced coat and cocked hat, he assumed, on a vacancy occurring, the office of the master to whom Oliver had addressed the great request. Mr. Bumble did not find, however, like the prince in the fairy-tales, that marriage meant "living happily afterwards." A little later, when informed, in a great crisis of his affairs, that the law supposes that a wife acts under her husband's direction, he replied, with withering contempt, "If the law supposes that, the law is a ass—a idiot. If that's the eye of the law, the law is a bachelor." And so, with inexorable justice, the Dickensian chronicle of the workhouse of St. George's ends with the record that, overwhelmed with poverty, Mr. and Mrs. Bumble one day returned as paupers to the institution in which they had once lorded it over others. The captains and the kings depart—but the copper remains.

Editorial Notes

THE present attitude of the bellicose Poles is not one of enmity to Russia as such, but only to the Bolsheviks. Indeed, there was a time when the Poles were ready to throw themselves into the arms of Russia. That was in the forties of last century, and the word "Panslavism," or, rather, "Panslavonianism," whereby Russia was to be the head and fount of the united Slavic races, arose out of the desire of the Poles to bring about a political coup d'état, and to forge a weapon of revenge against Austria. The Marquis Wielopolski, its author, had failed, through Lord Palmerston, to interest the British Government in Poland's wrongs. Poland was deserted by the West. The massacre of Galicia followed. The Marquis wrote Metternich in hot indignation: Poland could not deliver herself from her three oppressors; very well, let her give herself to the one who was Slavonian like herself. "Let her abdicate, disappear in a vengeful suicide, and punish Europe by creating Panslavonianism." Russia took the hint, and that curious ethnographic exhibition in wax organized by the Tsar, and to which the various sections of the Slav family were invited to wonder at the close physical resemblances between them, was the result.

THE offer of the throne of Greece to Prince Paul, the scion of a Danish and not of a Greek royal family, recalls in some respects the age of Philip of Macedon and his son, Alexander. By a strange irony of events, the unity of Greece which the great Greek powers, Athens, Sparta, and Thebes, had fought to attain, was only realized under the leadership of a foreign king. Alexander founded the greater Greece. Only yesterday another Alexander reigned over a Greece that embraced two continents, but from which the greatness had long departed. Will Hellas, united, attain some measure of that noonday splendor which marked the Pheidonian age? It must not be forgotten that what contributed most to that age was the national unity which the Persian wars had forced upon the ever divided Greeks. Greece became one and, for a time, indivisible. She is one today. But are the formative elements there whereby Athens may once more reach the zenith of literary, artistic, and political glory?

ENTHUSIASM of a kind that rarely attends a sporting event, even one of international proportions, was in evidence at the conclusion of the recent series of races off Halifax, Nova Scotia, between the fishing schooners Esperanto and Delawana. Practically every whistle and bell in Gloucester, Massachusetts, the home of the victorious craft, proclaimed the victory of the American vessel to the inhabitants of Cape Ann. The citizens of this quaint seafaring community followed eagerly the dispatches that told of their ship's progress on the far-away course, first trailing the Delawana by many minutes, then creeping up yard by yard, finally overtaking her in a climactic finish. Beyond doubt, the next best thing to being at the scene of action is to be one of the "home folks" around the bulletin board.

THESE are days of amenity in the world of art. One generous gift, whether national or personal, follows another. But a short time ago no English museum possessed a specimen of the much-prized porcelain-bodied Chun ware of the Sung dynasty. Now the Albert and Victoria and the British Museum each have a perfect specimen. It is to the generosity of Mr. Eumorphopoulos that the British Museum owes its possession of a Chun bowl, a gift both personal and national, for it is a gift to the museum in gratitude for the services of Sir Hercules Read in helping Mr. Eumorphopoulos to form his own collection.

AN issue by the United States mint of 300,000 "Pilgrim" half-dollars, which have already been partly distributed, may give rise to an impression that these coins are likely to follow a somewhat nomadic existence. The "Pilgrim" half-dollars, however, are quite likely to do but little wandering, as they are issued as souvenirs of the tercentenary of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, Massachusetts, and will probably be carefully kept by those fortunate enough to get them.

IN BULGARIA, it is declared, a national society has been formed for the restoration of the nation, and the reading of the Bible is one of the first and fundamental means toward this end. There is some hope, at last, that Bulgaria may yet qualify for membership in the League of Nations.